The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,356.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage.....	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ...	„ 16 0
——— including postage.....	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto ..... „	2 8
Third Ditto ..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertio ..... „	0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,341 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 12th October, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Oct. 12	Leave Galle	Oct. 19
„ Carwar	13	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	14	„ Madras	25
„ Cannanore	15	„ Cocanada	27
„ Calicut	15	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Beypore	15	„ Bimlipatam	28
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore	29
„ Tuticorin	17	„ False Point	30
„ Colombo	18	Arrive Calcutta	31

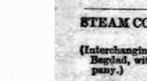
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	5
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Fao	5
„ Gundur	23	„ Bushire	7
„ Muscat	26	„ Lingah	9
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Lingah	29	„ Muscat	13
	Nov.		
„ Bushire	1	„ Gundur	15
„ Fao	2	„ Kurrachee	17
Arrive Bussorah	3	Arrives Bombay	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship Martaban, 645 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Monday, the 11th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every SATURDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Tuticorin,	Malwan,
Ratnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Corun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Mangalore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Wednesday
„ Conjita	„	„ Coompta	Thursday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	Friday.
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer General Outram, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 9th instant. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 4th October, 1869.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship THE DOUGLAS are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners The Douglas.

Bombay, 6th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, arrived from London, are requested to send Boats for their Goods as they come to hand otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Sir John Lawrence.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship NELSON, Rands, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Rands will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,300 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th October.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. BARODA has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. RIPON, from Southampton, 11th September.
„ NYANZA, from Marseilles, 19th September.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
„ POONAH, from Southampton, 4th September.
„ ALBANIAN, from Liverpool, 5th September.

ALFRED PARISH,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th October, 1869.

PRINTER'S READER WANTED, mainly for Newspaper work. No one need apply who is not thoroughly competent to read final proofs in the English Language.—Apply to Superintendent, *Bombay Gazette*, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, from parties willing to undertake the Work of Converting the late Post Office premises into a Warehouse for the Custom's Department at Bombay.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 9th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby INVITED for the SUPPLY of 70,000 Indian Maunds of Bombay SALT for the use of the Cochin Government.

1. Tenders will be received till MONDAY the 1st November, and will be OPENED on the following day, in the Hoozoor Cutchery at Ernacollum, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

2. Twenty-five thousand Indian Maunds to be delivered at the Port of Mallipooram in Cochin in the month of November and December, 1869, and the remainder, gradually, in each succeeding month, so as to complete the delivery by the end of March, 1870.

4. The Salt to be landed by the Contractor at his own expense.

5. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected.

6. The Tenders should specify in words at length the Rate, in Rupees, per hundred Indian Maunds.

7. The Cochin Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

8. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Bombay Salt."

T. S. VERNEDE.
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 30th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE FAIR AND EXHIBITION.—It has been deemed, by the Medical Authorities at Kurrachee, highly desirable that the Fair and Exhibition should be put off until December, as at present whilst disease is flying about, the congregation of a large body of people might be attended with fatal results which the Committee is bound to prevent, if possible.

The Commissioner in Sind has concurred in the opinion given by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Sind Division, and regrets "that there should again be delay in carrying out a project from which he hopes good may come to the Province, but the Commissioner thinks it is in the present case unavoidable, and undoubtedly wise to avoid the chance of anything that might mar the success of the project, or risk injury to the inhabitants of Kurrachee, as well as those attending the Exhibition.

In concurrence, therefore, with the opinion of the Commissioner in Sind and the Medical authorities, the opening of the Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition has been postponed to Thursday, the 23rd December, 1869.

W. A. INGLE, Honorary Secretary,
Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition.

Kurrachee, 2nd October, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST of the undermentioned persons, respectively, in certain parcels of Government Land with such buildings as are standing thereon, situated at different places as shown below, seized under Distress Warrants for non-payment of the Revenue, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, at noon on MONDAY the 8th November, 1869.

Deed.	Collector's No.	Survey No.	Names.	Where Situated.	Square Yards.
1	2877	2904	Thucker Lada Kessow	5, Camatcepoora Street	192 1 0
1	2904	2844	Ditto Ditto	Duncan Road	141 6 0
1	3287	2851	Julloojee Shayaboo Chinchalloo	5, Camatcepoora Street	128 2 0
1	2346	1426	Abdool Cader vullud Mahomed Amin	Balloo Dhr. Street	72 2 0
1	4893	4340	Mrs. D. Caves	13, Camatcepoora Street	60 2 0
1	4690	4223	Noochoo Scwoo Nurdoo	15, Camatcepoora Street	25
1	2440	1278	Hemon Adum bin Abdool Rahimon	Khoja Street	426 6 0
1	1614	1083	Seedram Jaysing	Chimna Butcher Street	33 3 0
1	1614	2 1083	Nathoo Govind	Ditto	33 3 0
1	12	4616	Mahomed Casum	Grant Road	2685
1	329	4610	Hajee Ally Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed	Camatcepoora	56 6 0
1	152	4621	Memon Mahomed Casum	Ditto	319 6 0
1	3359	2925	Hajee Alli Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed	Ditto	41 2 0
1	3287	3882	Thucker Hurry Thackersey	Ditto	83 2 0
1	99	none	Marianbeen, wife of Mahomed Ebrahim bin Fuzloodin Nowrungay	Mahim	Foras Free hold
1	208	505	John Francis de Cruz	Mazagon	87 2 0

J. KING, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 9th October, 1869.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

THIS invaluable preparation has been known to the public for some years; and on the recommendation of the most eminent and leading Medical Practitioners, in India, has been extensively recognized as the remedy for all

BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

including all and every of those disorders depending on either "functional derangement of that organ or obstruction of the ha-patic or biliary ducts," such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heart-burn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the right side and shoulder, Blotches, Habitual costiveness, Offensive breath, Depression of spirits, Oppression after meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Wasting, &c., &c.

Dr. F. J. Mouat, M. D., F. R. C. S., (formerly Professor of Medicine in, and First Physician of the hospital attached to the Medical College of Calcutta) certifies—"I have myself taken, and have administered to other persons in chronic derangement of the Liver, the Essence of Chiretta prepared by Dr. E. J. Lazarus, of Benares, with marked benefit and success. It is equally useful as a Tonic and Aperient; in the many secondary affections caused by hepatic disease, I am satisfied that it possesses great powers as an alterative and tonic; and that it is really a valuable and trustworthy remedy."

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM,
FOR DISEASES AFFECTING THE SKIN,

such as Herpes, Scabies, Eczema, Scurvy, Rupia, Pustula, Eruptions, Acne, Ringworm, Lichen, Scaldhead, Scaly Eruptions, Lepra, Elephantiasis, Freckles, Blotches, Foul Ulcers, Cancers, Indolent Tumours, Cancerous Tumours, &c., &c., with the greatest success, and of late years it has been found to be a valuable

FEBRIFUGE AND ANTI-PERIODIC,

being a most powerful Tonic, Diaphoretic, Alterative, Depurant, Vermifuge, and Febrifuge; the cures of diseases in which it is valuable are various, and amongst a few may be enumerated Swelled Neck, Schirrous Tumours, Dropsical affections arising from certain diseases of the Kidney, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Suppression, Irregularity, and other affections peculiar to Females, Nervous affections, Ague, Spleen, &c., &c.

A fresh consignment of these well known Eastern Remedies has just been received direct from Dr. Lazarus, by his

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships, Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
and No. 1 EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

	Rs. As. P.
Bengal Army List	5 8 0
Bombay Army List	3 0 0
Bidpai's Fables. Anwar-i-Suhaili: or the Lights of Canopus; being the celebrated work of Husain Va'iz-ul Kashifi, translated for the first time into English prose and verse (on the same principles as the author's translation of the 'Gulistan'; with an elaborate Preface and copious Notes by E. B. Eastwick, royal 8vo. cloth.....1854	27 2 0
Latham. The Native Races of the Russian Empire, by Dr. R. G. Latham, Author of "the Varieties of Man," "Norway and the Norwegians," &c. 8vo. with a large coloured map, copied from one made under the direction of the Russian Government, and other illustrations, cloth.....1854	5 8 0
Chinese Studies; Davis (Sir J. F.) Chinese Moral Maxims, with a full and verbal translation, affording examples of the Grammatical structure of the language. 8vo. cloth .....Macao 1823	6 10 0
Churchill's Mount Lebanon: a Ten Years' Residence, from 1842 to 1852; describing the Manners, Customs, and Religion of its Inhabitants, with a full account of the Druze Religion, by Colonel Churchill, Staff Officer of the British Expedition to Syria, 3 vols. 8vo., with Map of the Mountain Range of the Lebanon. Vol. IV.: The Druses and the Maronites under the Turkish Rule (1 vol. 8vo. large paper), forming a continuation or Supplement to the "Mount Lebanon, 3 vols." With a General Index to the 4 vols. 8vo., map and plates, printed uniformly, cloth 1852-1862	21 15 0
Arabic Grammar: Faris' Practical Grammar of the Arabic Language, with Interlineal Reading Lessons, Dialogues and Vocabulary, by Fairs el-Shidiac. 12mo. new edition by the Rev. H. A. Williams, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, cloth 1866	3 9 0
Tucker's Dictionary of English and Persian, 8vo., with the English pronunciation, cloth 1850	5 7 6
Hooker's Nubr Flora; or an Enumeration of the Plants of Western Tropical Africa, collected by the late Dr. Vogel, Botanist to the Niger Expedition of 1841; included Spicilegia Gorgonea by B. F. Webb, and Flora Nigritiana, by J. D. Hooker and Geo. Bentham; with a Sketch of the Life of Dr. Vogel, and a Journal of the Voyage; edited by Sir W. J. Hooker, 8vo. with 2 Views, a Map, and 50 Botanical Plates, cloth.....1849	13 4 0
Barker's Turkish Grammar, Dialogues and Vocabulary, 12mo. 166 pp., cloth 1855	3 4 0
Hampson's Origines Patricæ, a deduction of European Titles of Nobility from their sources, with Appendix of an Icelandic poem and Glossarial Index, 8vo., cloth.....1845	13 0 0
Hans Holbein's Celebrated Dance or Death, First Edition, Lyon, 1538, the perfect Book, consisting of admirable Photo-Lithographic Facsimiles, from the copy in the British Museum, accompanied by explanatory Descriptions, and a concise History of the Origin and subsequent Development of the subject, by H. Noel Humphreys, Author of "A History of the Origin of the Art of Printing," of "The Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages," etc. etc. 1 vol. 12mo., extra cloth 1868	5 7 6
Japanese Lyrical Odes: Translations of the Hyak Nin Isshin, by a Lunacy of Japan, into English Verse with Explanatory Notes, the text in Japanese and also in Roman letter, with a full Index: Catalogues of Books referred to, and Lists of Titles, &c. &c. by Dr. F. V. Dickens. 8vo. pp. ix., 92, xviii., xvi., vi.-xvi., printed on toned paper, extra cloth, gilt edges .....London, 1866	6 10 6
72 Macamas, Patriarch of Antioch, Travels of, written by his attendant Archdeacon, Paul of Aleppo, in Arabic, translated by F. C. Belfour, M.A., 2 vols. 4to ..1829-37	43 3 0
Yakun Nottanmava, a Singalese Poem, descriptive of the Ceylon System of Demonology, by J. Callaway, 8vo 1829	4 6 0
Neamet Ullah; History of the Afghans, translated from the Persian of Neamet Ullah, by Dr. B. Dorn, 4to 1829-37	13 12 0
Ali Hazin: the Life of Sheikh Mohammed Ali Hazin, written by himself, translated and illustrated with Notes explanatory of the History, Poetry, Geography, etc., by F. C. Belfour, 8vo. 1830	5 8 6
Ali Hazin: the Life of Sheikh Mohammed Ali Hazin, written by himself, edited from two Persian Manuscripts, and noted with their various Readings, by F. C. Belfour, 8vo. 1831	5 8 6
History of the War in Bosnia, during the years 1737-38, and 39, translated from the Turkish, by C. Fraser, 8vo 1833	2 3 0
The Mulfuzat Timury; or, Autobiographical Memoirs of the Mogul Emperor Timur. Written in the Jagatai Turki Language; turned into Persian by Abu Talib Hussaini; and translated into English by Major C. Stuart, (map of Transoxania,) 4to 1830	6 10 0
The History of Vartan, and of the Battles of the Armenians, by Eliseus, Bishop of the Amadunians, by Neumann, 4to 1830	5 8 0
Miscellaneous Translations from Oriental Languages, 2 vols. 8vo 1831-34	7 12 0
Translations from the Chinese and Armenian, by C. F. Neumann, 8vo 1831	6 10 0
The Geographical Works of Sadik Isfahani, from Original Persian MSS. in the Collection of Sir William Ouseley, 8vo 1832	5 8 0
The Tezkereh al Vakiat; or, Private Memoirs of the Moghul Emperor Humayun, by Major C. Stewart 4to 1832	5 8 0
Hoei Lan Ki; or, l'Histoire du Cercle de Craie. Drame en Prose et en Vers; traduit du Chinois, et accompagné de Notes. Par Stanislas Julien, 8vo. et Atlas 1832	5 7 6
San Kokf Tsou Ran To Sets; ou, Aperçu general des Trois Royaumes, traduit de l'Original Japonais-Chinois, par J. Klaproth, (3 maps) 8vo. and Atlas 1832	8 12 0
Annals of the Turkish Empire, from A.D. 1591 to 1659, translated from the Turkish, by C. Fraser. Vol. I. 4to 1836	9 15 0
Kalidasæ Raghuvansa Carmen. Sanskrite et Latine. Edidit A. F. stenzler, 4to 13-2	13 1 0
Evliya Efendi, Narrative of Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa, in the Seventeenth Century, translated from the Turkish, by J. von Hammer, 2 vols. (to.) in 1 1834-50	13 1 0
A Description of the Burmese Empire; compiled chiefly from Native Documents, by the Rev. Father Sangermano; and translated from his MS. by W. Tandy, 4to 1834	8 12 6
Annales des Empereurs du Japon, traduites par M. Isaac Titsingh. Ouvrage revu, complete et corrige, sur l'Original Japonais-Chinois, accompagne de Notes, et precede d'un Apercu de l'Histoire Mythologique des Japonais, par J. Klaproth, 4to 1835	13 0 0
Harivansa; ou, Histoire de la Famille de Hari; Ouvrage formant un Appendice du Mahabarata; et traduit sur l'Original, Sanscrit, par A. Langlois, 2 vols. 4to..1835-36	35 0 0
The Didascalia; or Apostolical Constitutions of the Abyssinian Church, translated from the Ethiopic, by T. Platt, 4to 1834	5 8 0
The Chronicles of Rabbi Joseph Ben Joshua Ben Meir, the Sphardi, translated from the Hebrew, by C. H. F. Bialloblotzky, 2 vols. 1835	6 4 0
The Sankhya Karika; or, Memorial Verses on the Sankya Philosophy; translated from the Sanscrit, by H. T. Colebrooke, 4to 1837	6 10 6
Makrizi, Histoire des Sultans Mamlouks de L'Egypte Ecrite en Arabe par Taki-eddin-ahmed-Makrizi, traduite en Francais, par M. Quatremere, 2 vols. 8vo., complete 1837	26 2 0
Rig Veda Sanhita, Sanskrite et Latine, edidit F. A. Rosen, 4to 1837	13 1 0
Kumara Sambhava, Sanskrite et Latine, edidit Stenzler, 4to 1837	13 0 0
El Mas'udis Historical Encyclopedia, entitled "Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gems," translated from the Arabic by Dr. A. Sprenger. Vol. I, 8vo. 1841	10 0 0
History of Hyder Ali, otherwise styled Nawaub Hyder Alli, by Col. W. Miles, 8vo 1842	6 10 0
Specimens of the popular Poetry of Persia, by A. Chodzko, 8vo 1842	8 12 6
Le Livre des Recompenses et des Peines, traduit du Chinois, par Stanislas Julien, 8vo 1853	10 10 0
Haji Khalfe's Lexicon Encyclopædicum et Bibliographicum, edidit G. Fluegel. 7 vols. 4to. complete, cloth .....Leipzig, 1835-54	80 0 0
History of the Reign of Tipu Sultan: being a Continuation of the Neshani Hyderi, written by Mir Hussen Ali Khan Kirmani, translated by Colonel W. Miles, 8vo 1844	5 8 6
Kitab-i-Yamini; Historical Memoirs of Early Conquerors of Hindostan, and founders of the Ghaznavide Dynasty, from the Persian, by the Rev. James Reynolds. 8vo 1858	8 12 6
Owen's (R.) Odontography; or, a Treatise on the Comparative Anatomy of the Teeth; their physical relations, mode of development, and microscopic structure in the Vertebrate Animals. One vol. text, and Atlas containing 168 bound plates, engraved with marvellous minuteness, hf. bd. morocco.....1840-45	65 5 0
Quaritch's General Catalogue of Books, arranged in Classes, 1 vol. 8vo. 1150 pp. hf. bd. red morocco, marbled edges 1867	5 7 0
Thorpe's Northern Mythology; the Popular Traditions and Superstitions of Scandinavia, North Germany, and the Netherlands, a View of German Mythology, of Popular Belief in the South of Norway and Belgium, and from the Earliest Times to the Present. 3 vols. sm. 8vo. hf. morocco.....1852	15 4 0
Valdes. The Life and Writings of Juan de Valdes, by Benjamin B. Wiffen. Edes + Ex. considerably corrected, translated from the Italian, the editio princeps of 1550, by John T. Betts, 1 vol. 8vo. 582 pp. cloth 1855	9 14 0
Waterhouse's Natural History of Mammals, 2 vols. stout large 8vo. 44 engravings, fine coloured, and numerous woodcuts, cloth 1846-48	43 8 6
Worcester (Marquis of) Century of Inventions: a Life, Times, and Scientific Labours of the second Marquis of Worcester; to which is added a Reprint of the Century of Inventions, 1663, with a Commentary thereon, by Henry Dircks, C. E. 1 vol. 8vo. 650 pp., portraits and woodcuts, cloth.....1865	15 4 0
Day: The Fishes of Malabar, by Surgeon Francis Day, F. L. S. and F.Z.S., Madras Army, Author of "The Land Leech and its Powers;" "Cochin, the Past and its Present," &c. &c. 1 vol. royal 4to, hf. morocco extra, gilt edges.....1865	16 4 0
Humphreys' History of the Art of Printing, its Invention, and Progress to the Middle of the Sixteenth Century, by H. Noel Humphreys, Author of "A History of the Invention of the Art of Writing," "The Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages," and other Works, 1 vol. imp. 4to 224 pp. of text, and 105 plates, comprising Facsimiles from the most remarkable Block-Books, and from all the important Typographical Monuments of Germany, Holland, Italy, France, England, etc., including 44 Facsimiles of the Press of Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, and of the Earliest English and Foreign Bibles and royal Books, extra cloth.....1868	40 0 0
Lepsius the XXII. Egyptian Royal Dynasty, with some remarks on the XXVI. and other Dynasties of the New Kingdom; translated by Dr. Bell, 4to. with 2 folding plates, cloth 1858	1 6 6
Murray (A.) Geographical Distribution of Mammals, with a copious synonymic list of Species. Stout 4to. 103 coloured plates and maps, showing the geographical distribution of each genus and family, cloth 1866	40 0 0
Owen Jones' Examples of Chinese Ornament, Imp. 4to., 100 beautiful plates in rich colours, executed in chromo-lithography, comprising nearly 7,000 objects in the South Kensington Museum and other collections, cloth extra, gilt edges 1867	54 4 0
(The great pattern book of ornament and decoration.)	
Owen Jones's Grammar of Ornament, Illustrated by examples from various styles of Ornament, one volume, Imp. 4to. one hundred and twelve plates in gold and colors, containing 3,000 examples, extra cloth, gilt edges 1868	70 0 0
Ornaments: Portefeuille Hedebock de l'Ornament, Royal folio, 32 fine plates of Ornaments of the Classical Masters, comprising Ornamental Borders, Decorations, Shields, Vases, Alphabet of Letters, Grotesque Designs, Patterns for Gold and Silversmiths, by Watteau, Vriese, Alb. Durer, Lepotte, Berain, Morisson, De Bry, &c. &c., hf. bd. morocco.....Paris, 1841	19 12 0
Shakespeare, the First Edition of the Dramatic Works of William Shakespeare, a Reproduction in Exact Facsimile of the Famous Folio of 1623, by Photo-Lithography, executed under the Superintendence of Howard Staunton, folio, extra cloth.....1865	15 5 0 0

Bombay, 9th Oct. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

W. B. DAVIS.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and AGENT,
166, Leadenhall Street,
London.

EXECUTES INDENTS and COMMISSIONS for every description of English and Foreign GOODS at the uniform Commission of 5 per cent. on cost.

MESS AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN.

Special terms on application.

BANKERS:—The Agra Bank, and Branches.

N. B.—Sole Agents for
Carre's Patent Freezing Apparatus.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,	
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,	
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.	

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from ONEARLY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was some inquiry for Colaba and Mazagon shares at Rs. 1,775 and 1,265, respectively, for time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p. c.	Agra Bank	110
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1650
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	618½
10,000	500		100	Ditto 2nd Rss. Issue	302½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p. ct	Ditto of Madras	1,600
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	203
32,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	1412
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1720
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphi'st'ne Land	1020
10,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	655
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	193
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1215
5,000	2,000	1,430	Nil	Port Canning	289

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,325
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
250	2,000	all	200 do.	Anglo Indian Press Co.	570
		12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,200
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,075
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	525
500	1,000	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	10,250
250	2,000	all		East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	10,200
200	2,000	1,800	100 p.c.	Gnanji Sywanji Press	1,375
200	5,000	all	200 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,225
1000	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
2,500	1,000	500		Mofus. Press & G. Co.	280
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Timevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£2	418.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	228
...	£2	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 5	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1100
...	£15	198.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	870
500	2,500	all	90* p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,600
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
300	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	730
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	250
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,500
750	2,000	all	150 p.s	Great Eastern	1345
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	700
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,285
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

,000	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	825
4,000	50	all	5p.c.	Mechanics' B'd'g's Co.	35
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	260

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan.	'36	Bank of Bombay
25	13½	...	...	Do. China
200	35	Sept.	'67	B'bay Telg & B'kg
200	40	Sept.	'67	Brokers' Bank
250	...	Mar.	'68	Central Bank
...	...	...	...	East India Bank's
200	10	Feb.	'67	Indian Peninsula
200	67½	May	'67	Royal Bank
1300	66	Apr.	'67	Old Financial

					51
					54
					6
					15
					5
					15 -16
					6
					12
					8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	560
8,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	108½
Four per cent	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	100 nl
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	104
Do. Do. Market Rate	103½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	16-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	200
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208
Bar Silver	,,	106-10
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 ct. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

CALCUTTA.—4TH OCTOBER, 1869.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents., at Rs. 94-0 and 94-2, or 6-0 and 5-14 discount.

Public Works 5 per cents., a small amount at Rs. 102-14.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 108-0 and small pieces at Rs. 108-4.

In Shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,540 and 1,545.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 240 per £20.

—*Englishman.*

CHINA.

HONGKONG, 15th Sept.

OPIUM.—Patna, New	...	...	...	595
Old	...	...	...	542½
Benares, New	...	...	...	553½
Old	...	...	...	
Malwa	...	...	...	670
Persian	...	...	...	565 nom.
COTTON.—Bombay	...	...	...	18 a 24
Calcutta	...	...	...	17 a 23

CARGOES.

Cargo per Mail steamer Rechar—

For London 1,551 bales Silk; for Marseilles 355 bales Silk and 74 bales Cocoon; for Bombay 109 bales and 400 cases Silk. Treasure for Bombay, about 5 lakhs.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 26th September, 1869.

	Open 872 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		68,832	3	3
Merchandize		1,38,472	5	8
Electric Telegraph		1,518	5	0
Earth Trains		2,043	12	0
	Total Rs.	2,08,867	3	0
Corresponding week last year open 874½ Miles	Total Rs.	2,60,536	8	10
	Increase	8,330	10	2

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 9.

Beadle, Cornet, 7th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.

Malden, Captain, 1st Sind Horse, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.

Heath, Ensign, 45th Foot, (Aide-de-Camp), on leave, from Poona.

McMullin, Major, Benzal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

Barton, Captain, 88th Light Infantry, on leave, from England.

Chapman, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Tapp, Major-General, 103rd Foot, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 9.

Bannerman, Lieutenant, C. I. Horse, on sick leave, to England.

Moore, Captain, 3rd Cavalry, on rejoin., to Poona.

Malden, Captain, 1st Sind Horse, on medical certificate to England.

Browne, Captain, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, to England.

McMullin, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.

Barton, Captain, 88th Light Infantry, to join, to Mewan Meer.

Fawcett, Captain, Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Deccan.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 7th October, 1869.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B. T., Staff Assistant Surgeon McCutchan, arrived from Sind for general duty in this Circle, is directed to report himself to the Surgeon 1-2nd Queen's for duty.

Dr. Mr. Mutchan will proceed in medical charge of the Detachment 1-2nd Queen's to Sattara on its departure for garrison at that station.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 8th October, 1869.

The particular attention of all officers is called to G. O. C. No 759 of the 14th September 1866.

The following acting promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Sub-Conductor James Hickey to be acting Conductor, and Magazine Serjeant Augustus Harman to be acting Sub-Conductor, from the 2nd instant, vice Foley, proceeded to England on furlough on sick certificate.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination as under:—

Guzerati.

Lieutenant J. M. Hunter, Royal Artillery.

Hindoostani High Standard.

Lieutenant W. J. Le Breton, Royal Artillery.

Consequent on the introduction of the new Articles of War for native troops the monthly return of men dismissed as ordered in G. O. C. No 67 of 1862 may be discontinued.

Officers Commanding Native Regiments will in future notice in column of remarks in Monthly Return, 3rd Page, the cause and authority for the discharge or dismissal of any man of his corps.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th September 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant R. F. C. A. Tytler, General List, Infantry, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice McNeale, officiating as Adjutant. Dated 24th September 1869.

11th Bengal Cavalry.—Ensign H. Boileau, officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern, is confirmed in the post, vice Macmullen, who has obtained another appointment. Dated 27th September 1869.

14th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain R. C. W. Mitford, 3r Squadron Officer, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Hennessy, deceased. Dated 24th September 1869.

Captain A. P. Palmer, officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern 19th Bengal Cavalry, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Mitford. Dated 24th September 1869.

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain E. D. H. Vibart, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Birch, officiating as Brigade Major. Dated 24th September 1869.

Captain H. A. McNair, late 29 h Native In'antry, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Vibart. Dated 24th September 1869.

36th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant E. F. Fortescue, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Adjutant, vice Tytler, permitted to resign the post on appointment to the Cavalry. Dated 24th September 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to direct the publication for general information of the annexed Balance Statement of Workshops of Regiments of Her Majesty's British Service serving in the Bengal Presidency, for the year ending the 31st December 1868.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having been removed to the battalion of his regiment specified:—

12th Foot.—Ensign R. J. Pike, 2nd Battalion.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the undermentioned officer is directed to proceed to England via Bombay and Egypt, to do duty at the regimental depot:—

Captain A. F. De B. Dixon, 1st Battalion 14th Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant F. Galloway, (B. Battery D Brigade,) England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

5th Lancers.—Lieutenant C. E. Harenc, (officiating 2nd Squadron Officer 4th Bengal Cavalry,) to Calcutta, from the 15th October 1869 to the 15th April 1870, to study the native languages, as a special case.

4th Hussars.—Lieutenant E. Williams, (acting Instructor of Musketry,) to Nynee Tal, from the 15th September to the 15th October, on private affairs.

7th Hussars.—Cornet C. L. Reade, to Kurrachee, to appear before a medical board, on medical certificate.

20th Hussars.—Lieutenant H. J. Beattie, to port of embarkation, for one month, from the 15th October, or such date as he may avail himself of it, and thence to England, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

21st Hussars.—Assistant Surgeon J. Corbett, M B., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Captain and Local Major A. Fraser, (No. 1 Battery, 25th Brigade,) to England, from date of embarkation at Bombay, for fifteen months, on very urgent private affairs, doing duty with troops, should his services be required.

2nd Captain P. M. Rolland, (23rd Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot, (1st Battalion).—Lieutenant P. W. Symonds, to England, for one year, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

26th Foot.—Lieutenant W. B. Burton, (Instructor of Musketry,) to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

38th Foot.—Ensign G. L. R. Richardson, (attached to 6th Bengal Cavalry,) to Calcutta, from the 22nd July 1869 to the 18th January 1870, to study the native languages, as a very special case.

41st Foot.—Lieutenant J. H. Sevier, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot.—Captain R. Dane, to Australia, from the 27th September 1869 to the 27th June 1870, on urgent private affairs.

Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Pester (Commanding 9th Native Infantry,) to Bombay, for one month, on medical certificate, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation to Europe, on furlough, under the rules of 1868.

Medical Staff.—Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Sutherland, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

BANDS AND MESSES.

To obviate misconception on the subject, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that an unseconded Officer of Her Majesty's British service on Staff employ is required to pay subscription to the Mess and Band of his corps until seconded and replaced in his regiment by an additional Officer paying Mess and Band subscriptions.

CANTEENS.

In continuation of G. O. No. 269 of 1869, and with advertence to section 5 of the Canteen Rules, page 112, Standing Orders of 1865, no more than one quart of malt liquor daily is ever to be drawn for any one individual from the Canteen, except for the players on the occasion of a cricket match or any similar amusement, when one pint extra may be issued, but only under the sanction of the Commanding Officer of the regiment, and provided the total allowed to the regiment for that day's issue be not exceeded thereby. Under no other plea must extra malt liquor ever be issued.

The use of ale or porter at the dinner hour must be restricted to one pint, for each man drinking it at that meal, and that quantity is invariably to be the limit of any one issue.

COURTS MARTIAL.

The Commander-in-Chief has observed that many summary trials have been annulled in consequence of the neglect of Commanding Officers to make oath or affirmation, as required by the 127th Article of War; the result being a defeat of justice, and the escape of offenders from punishment.

The 127th Article of War is so plain in its directions that its non-observance must be attributable to carelessness.

Another point on which His Excellency had recently occasion to remark, is that Commanding Officers have tried charges of theft without reference to superior authority and without any apparent necessity for a summary trial, in disregard of the instructions of Article 93.

The Commander-in-Chief expects that Commanding Officers will make themselves better acquainted with the powers entrusted to them by the Articles of War, and the forms of procedure enjoined by the Articles.

PAY ON RETIREMENT.

In continuation of G. O. No. 357 of the 20th November, 1868, the following letter from the Military Department No. 624, dated 19th February 1864, to the Military Finance Department, is published for general information and guidance:—

"With reference to your letter 1539 e of the 26th ultimo, submitting a question raised by the Controller of Military Finance at Madras, as to the date up to which an Officer of Her Majesty's British Service in India is entitled to Indian allowances, in the event of his being on leave when his resignation is accepted, I am directed to acquaint you, that an Officer (of a British regiment) permitted to resign, except as the alternative of trial by a Court Martial, will continue to receive Indian allowances to the date of quitting his corps, and British pay until the acceptance of his resignation by Her Majesty, and if given leave pending a decision, British pay only from the date he ceases to perform regimental duty."

MADRAS MILITARY ORDERS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major Montgomerie, officiating Wing Officer, is appointed to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry; and Captain W. S. Bailey, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer of that regiment, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Lieutenant Colonel Haultain, proceeded to join the 9th Native Infantry, with effect from 6th August 1869, the date of Colonel Pollard's embarkation for Europe.—Major T. S Hawks, to officiate as Commandant of the 37th Grenadiers; Major T. L. Scott, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Captain F. C. Moore, to officiate as Wing Officer of that corps, without prejudice to the duties as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Colonel Macaulay, on general leave.—Col. C.P. Molony, 25th Native Infantry, is appointed to the Command of the Provinces of Malabar and Canara, until the arrival of Brigadier-General Selby, or on until further orders from the 20th September 1869, vice Brigadier-General Hodson, posted to the Ceded Districts.—Major A. Jenkins, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer; and Lieutenant T. D. Chatterton, to officiate as Wing Officer of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Major Clarke, removed to 33rd Native Infantry.

LEAVE.

Leave of absence is granted to the following officers:—Captain Thomas Atkinson, 1st Battalion 1st Foot, from 27th September 1869, or date of departure, for 4 months, Neilgherries, s. c.; Captain D. C. Brock, 1st Battalion 1st Foot, to Bombay, s. c., to appear before a Medical Board; Lieutenant E. L. H. Kyle, 45th Foot, to England, via the overland route, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation to appear before a Medical Board, being unfit to do duty with troops: Captain (Local Lieutenant-Colonel) A. Lacy, 76th Foot, to England, via the overland route, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation to appear before a Medical Board, being unfit to do duty with troops. Captain E. H. R. Chambers, Staff Corps, "Attached" 20th Native Infantry, from 16th August 1869, or date of depar ure from Bombay for one month s. c., to appear before a Medical Board, under Furlough Regulations of 1868; Captain W. J. Stoddart, Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 19th Native Infantry, from 1st October 1869, or date of departure for one month, Madras s. c., to appear before a Medical Board under Furlough Regulations of 1868; and Captain (Brevet Major) R. Caulfield, Cadre, 7th Light Cavalry, from 23rd September 1869 to 31st May 1870, Neilgherries, s. c.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, October 6)

Mr. Hallet George Batten is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Collector in Kumaon.

Mr. C. Bickers, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st September, 1869.

Privilege leave for six weeks is granted to Lieutenant Charles William Ingleby Harrison, R.E., Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, from the 21st Sept or subsequent date. Lieutenant Thomas Howard, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is appointed to officiate during his absence.

One month's privilege leave is granted to Mr. R. F. Halahan, Executive Engineer, 2nd Division, Agra Canal, from the 1st October, 1869, or subsequent date, Mr. Henry Graves, Assistant Engineer, to officiate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH OCTOBER.

		Nom. p.ton
London	Cotton	No ship loading.
	Cases	,,
	Seeds	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamer	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Behar (s)	Lockie	China, Sept. 16.
	Baroda (s)	Fentiman	Suez, Sept. 26.
	Ganga (s)	Child	Busorah, Sept. 18.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa, Oct 4.
	Salces	Pollard	Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Sumatra (s)	White	Aden and Suez.
	General Outram (s)	Teesdale	Malabar Coast.
	Tweedale	Scarrow	Bangkok.

The steamer Phlox, Baker, to Coast and Goa, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer Columbian, for Aden and Suez, began to load on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 4 Mciuam (s) ..... Gauvin ..... Galle, Sept. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 4 Latona ..... — ..... —
Merchant ..... — ..... —
Peter Stuart ..... — ..... —
Derwent ..... — ..... —

The following is a list of passengers per s. s. Candia, which arrived on the 30th ultimo:—

From Southampton—Miss Gibling, Mrs. Smith, Miss Huttleman, Mrs. Dixon and infant, J. Kelleper, Mrs. Gladwell and infant, R Hunn, J. Christer, J. Bashford, J. Darby J. B. Baker, Mr C. Tracey, Dr. Dawson, Mrs. M. Ross, Mr. Phillip, Mrs. Bullock, Mr. Warcher, C. H. Nilson, J. Gott, and Mr. J. Donaldson.

From Marseilles—Mr. C. Pelli.

From Suez—Mr. C. J. Shaw, and Mr. Bullock.

From Galle—Mr. J. Sturmer.

From Madras—Miss Low and native female servant, Captain Biscoe, Mr. P. Jones, Mr. Sevilli and native male servant, Mr. E. Bull, and eight natives.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 4 Tanjore ..... — ..... Rangoon.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Boards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 18mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

GREIG—RODGER—September 15th, at 17 Newton Place, Glasgow, by the Rev. John Macduff, D. D., James Greig, Esq., of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to May Ann, youngest daughter of Alexander Rodger, Esq.,

HOBSON—NETTLESHIP—September 16th, at the Parish Church, Mortlake, by the Rev. J.T. Manley, Vicar of Tonbridge, and the Rev. A. S. Shutte, Vicar of Mortlake, H. A. Hobson, Esq., Captain 22nd Regiment Bombay N. I., son of Lieutenant Colonel Hobson of Cheltenham, and late of the Bombay Army, to Elizabeth Georgiana, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Nettleship, Esq., of East Sheen, Surrey.

BOMBAY.

PATTISON—October 9th, at No. 8 Grant Buildings, Jannet, the only daughter of William Pattison, Plumber, Bombay, aged 10½ months.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

MCARTHUR—October 2nd, at 6, Clyde Row, Hastings, Mrs. John McArthur, of a daughter.

LOCKHART—October 3rd, at Hastings, the wife of W. S. Lockhart, Esq., of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

KIDD—October 3rd, at Sullivan's Gardens, Madras, the wife of the Rev. D. W. Kidd, Missionary, S. P. G., of a daughter.

DEATH.

BURGHALL—October 1st, at Marshall's Road, Egmore, Jane, wife of Mr. J. C. Burghall, Inspector of Police, age 30 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1869.

GOVERNMENT has fairly gone into the confessional and made a clean breast of its sins in the management of the finances. The despatch to the Secretary of State, now officially published, lays bare the oversights, miscalculations, shortcomings, and blunders of years. The big deficit does not arise from some unforeseen calamity, some occult cause, baffling the wit of man—some sudden adverse influence which the most sagacious could not be expected to anticipate. It is the fruit of laxity, of extravagance, of inability to grasp all the conditions of the fiscal and financial problems which annually tax the skill of the Supreme Government. If proof of the correctness of this remark be needed, we have only to look at the figures of successive budgets, where we see successive Ministers deluding themselves and the public into the belief that they would have a surplus at the end of each year, whereas a deficit was, at that very moment, lurking in the statement they laid before the world. Mr. Massey, not less than Sir Richard Temple, failed to present an accurate balance-sheet of the past or an accurate estimate of the future. It is only when deficiency has been piled on deficiency—it is only, as is usually the case, when the bills come in, that the errors of years are discovered by those who have to find the money wherewith to pay the creditors of the State. For a certain time men and nations can live, with impunity, beyond their means, but the day of account is sure to arrive, and then a severe investigation discloses a chronic prodigality, or perennial looseness of administration. The Supreme Government is now doing penance in a white sheet covered with the records of financial failure. We respect the courage which has enabled them to take the bold step, and accept it as evidence of a resolve to live or try to live in future within their means. The motive of the course adopted is a desire to restore public confidence—a laudable motive; but unless the confession is followed up by adequate reforms, public confidence in the financial administration of the Supreme Government will not be restored. While we express only public approval of the avowal of failure, we are bound also to say that it is regarded only as the preliminary to a radical change.

The facts set forth in the despatch would have been called sensational if they had appeared in a popular political novel. With the customary hopefulness of Indian financiers, Mr. Massey had promised a surplus of £243,550 on the year 1868-9. But the error was something enormous. Although the actual net receipts of the year were £483,342 in excess of the sum he anticipated, showing that the deficit did not spring from undue hopefulness on that score, the net expenditure was not less £3,000,254 more than had been anticipated or intended. But the revenue fell short of the Regular Estimate by £218,458, and the charges exceeded anticipation by £1,084,433; consequently, thus compared, the account was to the bad by £1,302,891. The actual result of the year 1868-9, however, was a deficit of £2,273,362. The actual receipts of 1868-9 were £49,070,242, the actual expenditure was £51,343,604. The deficit is traced to excesses in the Civil, Public Works, and Home charges, and the reader will find the details in the despatch which we publish elsewhere. The great point to be borne in mind is that the expenditure had run away with the Government. That is the lesson conveyed by these figures. In the Public Works alone "no less a sum than £331,304 (net) has been spent without authority" from the Supreme Government. Over the Home charges the central authority in India has no control, but it disturbs the account not less than the unauthorized expenditure and the mistakes of its own servants. The appeal of the Supreme Government to the India Office, guarded as it is, praying for economy at home, ought to move the heart even of a Secretary of State. We have never sympathised with the general demand that the English Treasury should bear all sorts of Indian expenses, but we have no doubt that a great deal more than is fairly needed is expended in England at the expense of India. Still avoiding detail for the present, we now come upon a broad series of facts, in the face of which it is very difficult to be hopeful. They are contained in the following table:—

	Deficit.
1866-67	£2,571,491
1867-68	1,067,695
1868-69	2,273,362
Total deficit for three years	£5,798,548
Annual average deficit	1,932,883

Nearly £2,000,000 to the bad every year for three years! Of course the deficiency was made good by drawing on the Cash Balances, which have been reduced from £13,770,000 in 1865-66 to £10,360,000 in 1868-69, and are now lower than they have been for many years. But as the despatch points out, there has never, since the commencement of the budget system, been anything more than a nominal or accidental surplus. The tendency towards insolvency has been chronic. And side by side with this unhappy slipping downwards, we have in four years added six millions and a half to the public debt, and have not spent one-half of that on what are called reproductive works. Well may the Government say to the Secretary of State—"It is this fact—that we have now to deal with a constantly recurring, and not with a 'temporary difficulty'—which renders our present situation so especially serious." Surely the fact points to the necessity, not only for measures intended to fill up the gap, but to radical changes.

The Government have determined, and wisely, not to borrow for current expenditure. They have resolved to cut down charges and to impose fresh taxes. But when all has been done the revised estimate for 1869-70 is still upwards of £480,000 in excess of the Budget estimate of Sir Richard Temple. It is more than £300,000 higher than the actual charge in 1867-68, and is itself a proof of the extent to which expenditure has been allowed to go on without effective control. It leaves an estimated deficit on the year of £1,727,402, which added to the deficits previously accounted for makes the total deficits of four years no less than £7,525,950. These figures are more eloquent than any comment, and show conclusively the failure of the budget system and of centralized finance. It is to the credit of the Government that they have assailed the great enemy, deficit, in an uncompromising way. They have reduced the grants to the Public Works Department by £792,500, whereof Bombay is deprived of 12½, Madras of 14½, and Bengal of 14½ lakhs. The rest they propose to obtain by an increase in the Salt-tax in Madras and Bombay and an addition to the Income-tax. We believe that the rise in the salt duty is due to a suggestion from the Madras Government, and we have no doubt that the Bombay representative in Imperial councils did not acquiesce in the proposal without feeling a natural regret. Notwithstanding the increase, however, Bombay salt will still be cheaper than salt in Northern India. We have already expressed our opinion on the increase of the Income-tax, and we trust that the European community will do its utmost to induce the Government to live within its means, and not make perpetual raids upon the salaries of its servants, and on the European community, to supply defects occasioned by bad management. A stop should be put to the mania for progress "regardless of expense," and the ever-increasing demands of the well-meaning friends of India should be bluntly refused. We must no longer endeavour to please all parties by trying to cram into a few years what should be spread over many. In private life such conduct leads to the bankruptcy court, and in public it leads to razzias by the tax-collector on private purses. We are glad to know that the reduction of the Public Works establishments will not throw out of employ a single man even in the lowest grade. They will find work in the Irrigation Department and on the State Railways.

Nor has the Supreme Government been content to trench only on the public works and to levy extraordinary taxes. The keystone of their comprehensive plan for amendment is the reduction in the military expenditure. The army was not responsible for the deficit, but it may help to restore a balance to the right side of the accounts. The measures proposed to the Home Government will, it is estimated, ensure a permanent reduction of a million sterling annually without reducing the strength of the army by a single British soldier. What the exact changes suggested are we do not know. The despatch relating to the military economies cannot be laid before the public; although we have no doubt that the Supreme Government would have gladly printed it in Monday's *Gazette Extraordinary*. Its non-publication and the secrecy maintained renders it impossible for Indian or Home opinion to support or oppose the scheme. Hence, if it is well devised and feasible, as we are assured it is, the Indian Government is deprived of the aid which Indian and Home opinion might bring to bear on the authorities who will have the last word—the War Office and the Horse Guards. But a matter of such moment cannot be kept concealed, especially when it is known in England that the Indian Government does not object to a public discussion of its merits. Such are the methods by which Lord Mayo

tion of rebels as belligerents in more important countries than Cuba hereafter.

I find a suspicion prevalent here that the Government were glad to use the expected famine in the North-West Provinces as a convenient excuse for giving up the project of holding a grand durbar in India in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh. The *Times* has a quiet article this week, hinting that the results of the experiment of sending Royal Princes about the world have not been altogether satisfactory. The leading journal says that young princes are entitled to a little indulgence if they show that they think it a bore to be obliged to receive the loyal attentions of enthusiastic English subjects in fifty different colonies, and that it is satisfactory to know Prince Arthur has not yet shown any signs of ill humour in Canada, in spite of the cordiality of his reception there. This is a very feeble sort of consolation for any one to be comforted with; and no doubt the intention of the *Times* was to remind other members of the Royal Family that something is expected from them in return for all that they receive. A letter was admitted into the columns of the *Times* only a few days ago, censuring the Duke of Edinburgh for his want of courtesy and generosity to his own countrymen settled in Tahiti; and in the letters of correspondents of both the *Times* and the *Telegraph* with the Prussian Army one reads some very strong and significant remarks on the public and private virtues of the Prussian princes—who are adored, it is said, by the whole people, because they care only for the interests and glory of Prussia, and disdain to receive any recompense for serving their country. Our own princes are perhaps unjustly accused of being too often forgetful of the maxim, *Noblesse oblige*; but there is certainly a feeling of impatience in England at the numerous stories current to the disadvantage of travelling princes, and many people have even a sort of sympathy with the Emperor Napoleon, who exclaimed, when some one wished to teach the Prince Imperial to play the fiddle, that "he would not have his son made a Coburg of." But are not those complaints a little unreasonable? Our Royal Family is shut out from political life at home, and how can English princes be expected to play the parts of great political personages abroad? Their whole duty in life is to amuse themselves, and, if this fact were properly recognized, the Prince of Wales might accept the hospitalities of the Viceroy of Egypt once a year without committing us to entangling alliances, and the Duke of Edinburgh waltz his way round the world without provoking colonists to wrath or exciting unreasonable hopes in the breasts of intriguing native princes of India. It is a lucky thing that the masked ball at Calcutta will suit the Duke's taste much better than the proposed durbar at Agra, so that the Government can get itself out of the scrape into which Mr. Disraeli's exuberant loyalty led it without needlessly offending His Royal Highness's feelings.

The death of Lady Palmerston has led to the publication in the *Times* of an excellent memoir, which has incidentally the additional interest of saying well (though of course indirectly) all that can be said in defence of the intimate social relations that Lord and Lady Palmerston maintained for some years with Mr. Delane, the editor of the *Times*. Were it not that the system of anonymous journalism in England deprives the writing men, as a rule, of all personal influence in society, and concentrates all the power of a newspaper, as well as the profit, in the hands of the man of business who owns it,—so that journalism is, after all, in this country much more of a trade than in France,—one might be surprised at the fuss that used to be made when the awful news first became known that Mr. Delane was a frequent and favoured guest at Cambridge House. If the reproach is just, that the *Times* has become of late years too much the slave of "society," that reproach should in justice be shared by other influential newspapers—the only difference between them and the leading journal being that they too often get their tone from subordinates, and hangers-on, whereas the *Times*' people at least obtain their supply of political and social information from the fountain-head. *Apropos* of Lady Palmerston, I have heard an ex-member of Parliament tell a story that illustrates her watchfulness in seizing every opportunity to disarm her husband's enemies, and convert them, if that were possible, into devoted friends. This gentleman was in those days, now many years ago, a perfect Andrew Marvel of modern political life. Poor, but disinterested and independent, he lived in shabby chambers in the Temple, and scorned to mingle in the giddy throng of fashion. But he was punctual in his attendance in the House, and a terrible orator and patriot, some of his most notable speeches being delivered against Lord Palmerston, who was then exposed to all manner of accusations, and even suspected, by some very far-sighted politicians, of being a secret agent of Russia. There came, however, a day when, in a fit of capricious good feeling, the member was actually moved to say a few civil things of the Foreign Secretary. It happened that the debate was an important one, and every vote of consequence, and Lord Palmerston felt, no doubt, proportionately grateful. A day or two after the debate was over, the member went home to his chambers one evening and found a card had been left by Lady Palmerston, inviting him to an "At Home" at Cambridge House. Resolved not to be led astray, he took counsel with his old friends, and ultimately declined the invitation. But, soon afterwards, he was at an assembly at the house of the Lord Chancellor, when the hostess told him there was a lady present who particularly wished to be introduced to him. He was forthwith led away and presented to a pleasant and gracious lady, who made room for him beside her on the couch on which she was sitting, and who, of course, turned out to be Lady Palmerston. After talking with him for some time, she said, "Now, Mr. ——, I find you come to the houses of the wives of other Cabinet Ministers, so I shall expect you in future to come to mine when you are asked." Another invitation succeeded this interview, and it was not refused. The member went to Cambridge House, and was received as if he had been an old friend, the noble hostess herself taking his arm and walking with him through the rooms. What became of him afterwards I cannot say; but from that fatal hour his vocation as a patriot was gone.

One last word about the Byron controversy. Mr. Robertson's short letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette* must, I think, convince every unprejudiced person that Lady Byron was really insane on the subject of her separation from her husband.

J. M. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF SEPTEMBER 17.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Baroda, Captain W. Feutiman, which arrived in harbour at half-past 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, brought the English mail of the 17th ultimo. She left Suez on 26th September at 10-45 P.M., arrived at Aden at 6-30 A.M. on the 2nd instant, and sailed thence for Bombay at 2-30 P.M. on the same day. The following passengers have arrived by the Baroda:—

From Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. T. Williamme, Mrs. R. F. Halahan, Mrs. Boyes and child, Captain M. Barton, Messrs. A. Saunders, Ashton, R. G. H. B. Stevens, Middleton, Binnie, Simpson, May, C. Edwards, Way, and Moore.

From Marseilles—Major General and Mrs. Tapp, Major and Mrs. McMullin, Major Chapman, Captain and Mrs. Fletcher, Captain G. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. T. Townsend, Mrs. Troward, Dr. Howell, and Messrs. G. C. Parker, W. H. Savill, A. M. Russell, C. R. Williams, Anderson, Jacobs, S. Barlow, P. Mullin, Rothschild, and Sutcliffe.

From Suez—Messrs. Paterson, John Hall, Alfred Wills, Domingo Mahasto, and 5 Chinese.

From Aden—Mr. Brammah, and Mossa M. Curreem.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

India Office, 15th September, 1869.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India:—

BOMBAY.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Henry Lowther Nutt, 103rd Foot. Dated 27th November, 1866.

Lieutenant Frederick Mercer Hunter, 106th Foot. Dated 15th March, 1867.

Lieutenant G. N. Channer, whose admission to the Bengal Staff Corps appeared in the London Gazette of the 16th August, 1867, should have been described as belonging to the 95th Foot, and not to the Bengal Infantry.

India Office, 16th September, 1869.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

BENGAL.

To be Assistant-Surgeons.

Christopher William Calthrop. Dated 1st April, 1869.
Alexander Wood, M.B. Dated 1st April, 1869.
Richard Careless Sanders, M.B. Dated 1st April, 1869.
Edwin Sanders. Dated 1st April, 1869.
Benjamin Franklin. Dated 1st April, 1869.
Frederick Pooley Edis, M.B. Dated 1st April, 1869.
Robert Temple Wright, M.D. Dated 1st April, 1869.
George McBride Davis, M.D. Dated 1st April, 1869.
Kali Pada Gupta, M.B. Dated 1st April 1869.
Henry James Linton. Dated 1st April, 1869.

MADRAS.

To be Assistant-Surgeons.

Michael Edward Murphy, M.D. Dated 1st April, 1869.
William Price, M.D. Dated 1st April, 1869.
Samuel Matthias Tyrrell. Dated 1st April, 1869.
William Hope Boalth. Dated 1st April 1869.
Joseph Backhouse. Dated 1st April, 1869.

BOMBAY.

To be Assistant-Surgeons.

John Alexander Horsell. Dated 1st April, 1869.
Charles Thomas Peters, M.B. Dated 1st April, 1869.
Henry Prescott Roberts, M.B. Dated 1st April 1869
Edward Colson, M.B. Dated 1st April, 1869.
Colin William MacRury. Dated 1st April, 1869.

COTTON LEGISLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is to be presumed the gentlemen who are pressing the Cotton Frauds Bill through the Legislative Council do, at times, feel called upon to consider the interests of the inhabitants of the presidency for whose benefit they are supposed to legislate. Under this presumption, permit me to point out that if it be good for the manufacturing interests of Lancashire that the proposed bill should become law it would be good for the cloth consumers of the Bombay presidency that some law should be passed in England for the suppression of frauds in the manufacture of cloth. Let our legislators here say they will pass this bill, provided the Commons, Lords, and Queen in England pass a bill for the suppression of frauds in the manufacture of cloth in Lancashire, in which, amongst other things, it must be provided that, whoever over-sizes cloth for the purpose of increasing its weight, shall, for a first offence, be punishable, on conviction, with fine not exceeding ten pounds, and for any subsequent offence, with imprisonment, of either description, for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine, or with both.

Really, sir, we are legislated for within an inch of our lives. If our legislators will leave the cotton trade alone it will be best for all concerned. The agricultural population of the Bombay Presidency understand their interests better than our liquidators do, and if the Lancashire manufacturers make it worth their while to keep cotton of different descriptions and growths unmixed, they will keep them unmixed; but if they are to be worried in the manner in which this bill proposes to worry them, they will cease growing cotton and occupy their lands with something else, and thus do anything but promote the interests of the Lancashire manufacturers. It is time enough to bring the law to bear upon a man when he offers for sale one thing under the name of another, and the Indian cotton grower has a perfect right to raise his cotton in the way he conceives most conducive to his own interests. The best thing our legislators can do in this matter is to pass a very short bill—Whereas it is expedient to repeal (Bombay) Act IX. of 1863, it is hereby repealed.—Yours, &c.,

P. A.

AUSTRALIA.

[REUTER'S EXPRESS.]

MELBOURNE, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

THE R. M. s.s. Malta arrived on the 29th ultimo four days and nine hours in advance of contract time. Telegraphic despatches were not received viâ Adelaide this month, owing to the breakdown of the branch mail steamer (in which Governor Weld and Mrs. Weld were proceeding to King George's Sound *en route* to Western Australia).

Parliament is still sitting, and many important measures have passed both Houses and received the royal assent. The Land Bill is now in the hands of the Legislative Council, and will be brought up for the second reading next Tuesday, when it will probably be thrown out or very materially altered. A petition from the pastoral interest, to which over 37,000 signatures had been appended, was presented to the Council last week in opposition to the measure.

The vacancies in the Departments of Railways and Customs have been filled, and the appointment to the latter office of a gentleman holding a seat in neither House has caused great annoyance in the assembly, and more especially to the Ministerial supporters. A motion, censuring the Government for the appointment, comes on for discussion on Tuesday next, and the defeat of the Government is considered probable.

John Pascoe Fawkner, one of the founders of the Colony, died on the 4th instant, aged seventy-six. The funeral was very imposing.

The assembly has decided that State aid to religion will cease in five years at the rate of £10,000 per year.

Mr. McCulloch, the Chief Secretary, has been seriously ill, but is now recovering.

The supposed diamond has turned out to be only a pebble of crystal quartz.

From Sydney we hear that a treaty has been agreed upon with the Queensland Government to open a postal route viâ Java and Singapore. It is to be a monthly mail to connect with the P. and O. service, and to alternate with the mail viâ the Sound, thus giving Australia a fortnightly mail service.

The American frigate Kearsage has left; during her visit the captain was much feted in Sydney.

It is reported that the island of Fiji, having been rejected by the British Government, is applying to be taken under the protection of the American flag. There are a large number of English settlers on the island, and a large amount of capital has been invested there.

In Queensland the Session of Parliament is about closing. A committee of the House deny the existence of Polynesian slave trade.

In Adelaide great fears are entertained of a most disastrous drought; concessions have been made to the squatters in consequence. An agitation is got up for a telegraphic line to Java viâ the North-West Coast.

The New Zealand Government have agreed to offer the British Government subsidies for the maintenance of fifteen hundred regular troops for five years to enable them to keep the rebels in check.

A proposal to introduce the Goorkhas to deal with these murderers has been negatived.

At present the rebels are quieter, and no fresh massacres have been reported. The Thames gold-fields are yielding immense quantities of gold, and Australians are investing largely therein.

BURNING OF A SHIP.

(*Straits Times*, Sept. 11.)

THE following is translated from the *Batavia Handelsblad* of the 30th September. On the 23rd September 1868, the Bremen ship Adele, Captain Hagedorn, owners, Carl Ludwig Brauer Sohne, was burnt in lat. 27 S. and long. 91 E. Three days voyage from the Island of Amsterdam, it was discovered that the cargo of coals intended for Rangoon was on fire. Extinguishing it, was soon beyond hope, and every exertion was made to equip three boats, obtain a few provisions, and quit the vessel. Of these three boats, one, after a voyage of 31 days arrived at Padang, Sumatra, the second after being 14 days at sea, was relieved by an English vessel, and the crew landed on the East Coast of Africa; of the third boat, however, nothing has been heard to this day.

SUPPOSED WRECK.

THE *Englishman* gives prominent insertion to th subjoined letter from the Collector of Customs, Balasore:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—I request the favour of your making known the fact that a carved piece of wood, in shape like the stern board of a ship's boat, was found at the mouth of the Soobunrekha river on the 11th September.

The wood bears the word "Indomitable" carved in relief, and above it two flags with a maltese cross on each, surrounded by the letters H. J. M. Co.

Some other pieces of wreck were found at the same place and time, but none of them bore any name; there are also ropes, masts, &c.

The piece of wood is 3 feet long by 1¼ broad.—I have, &c.,

JOHN BEAMES,
Collector of Customs, Balasore.

Balasore, October 2, 1869.

THE PREDICTED STORM.

THE *Madras Times* of Oct. 6 says—"Captain Saxby's letter seems to have caused considerable alarm throughout the country, especially at Masulipatam. This is not to be wondered at considering that the last awful visitation must be still fresh in the recollection of the inhabitants of that town. By a telegram received yesterday we learn that no less than six thousand persons have fled from Masulipatam, while those who remain were taking every possible precaution against the apprehended catastrophe."

The same paper says—"A feeling of great fear and trembling prevailed yesterday among the natives of Madras. The usually lazy amongst them awoke early and looked out for signs of the calamity which it was supposed by them was to overtake this city. It was generally believed that either a cyclone or a terrific storm wave, or a great earthquake would occur. Numbers of men and women with their children fled from Madras by train to Arconum, Triputty, and Vellore and to other places where they imagined they would be secure from the danger that threatened Madras."

INDIAN ITEMS.

BANGALORE.

WE hear that Colonel Puckle is about to proceed on eighteen months' sick leave to England.—*Bangalore Herald*, Oct 5.

WE have been informed that the estimate for the new Arsenal and Magazine on the Old Race Course amounts to about 6½ lakhs of rupees. The scheme, however, we believe will have to lie over for a year or two.—*Ibid.*

LORD AND LADY BYRON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Allow me to relate what might never have been published, but for the appearance of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's paper in *Macmillan* regarding Lord Byron, or, I should say, Lady Byron. The statement is on the authority of an elderly and respectable person who in early life was Lady Byron's *nurse*, and who the write of this letter subsequently knew as house-keeper in hi family. Her statement is, and that story is inscribed that Lord Byron's unnatural desires disgusted his wife I have not written more plainly than the fact is related in the statement alluded to. There has hitherto been a ridiculous reticence on this subject which has encouraged Mrs. Stowe to make stock of some tale trickled into her ear. What I have said is scarcely worse than what she has asserted. My story may be imperfect; but it is not unlikely that Lady Byron's nurse may have known certain things which the former would never have told another lady, simply because the latter happened to be a distinguished American! Allow me however, to say that Mrs. Stowe has done a duty well becoming her to prove the power of the verses which have linked a nation to the memory of one man. At this distance of time, every household has again been stirred by the story of the poet's domestic unhappiness; and to him, or rather to his memory, it is a greater tribute than the most eminent criticisms of his day.—Yours, &c., HERIE HASE.

Calcutta October 5, 1869.

BOMBAY.

MAILS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire and Bussora, per s.s. Koina, to-day at 1 P.M.

THE SHIP OLD ENGLAND, Bulman, master, from Cardiff to Bombay, was abandoned in a sinking state a few degrees south of the Equator on September 3rd.

POOR-BOX.—We are requested by the Second Magistrate of Police to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of ten rupees contributed by a Parsee gentleman to the poor-box of the Girgaum Police Court.

PRICE OF GRAIN.—Consequent on the receipt of a telegram from Ahmedabad by some of the grain dealers of the city market, the price of that article has been raised half a rupee per pullah.—*Poona Observer* Oct. 9.

MR GONNE, C. S.—The *Poona Observer* understands hat Mr. Charles Gonne, C. S., Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, Judicial, Educational, and Persian Departments, will shortly proceed to England on six months' leave of absence.

THE SHIP TURKISH EMPIRE, Barclay, master, from Bombay and Colombo to London, with a cargo of o and coffee, put into Algoa Bay on August 3rd, with 500 tons cargo thrown overboard, loss of rudder, and other serious damage, and discharged her cargo for repairs.

THE S. S. GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, sailed on Saturday with the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Lieutenant S. Renaud, 108th Regiment. For Goa—Dr. J. G. DeCunah. For Beypore—Mr. Albert Geddes.

FIRE.—On Friday evening a fire broke out in Falkland Road in a range of huts belonging to a Parsee woman named Soonabaee. In a very short time the fire was put out by the exertions of the police and some of the townspeople. The damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 1,000.

A SOLDIER DROWNED.—The body of a soldier of the 2nd Queen's Regiment was found floating in a well, in the Tent Lascar's Lines, on Thursday last. It is not as yet known how the man met with his death. An inquest was held yesterday at the hospital of the 2nd Queen's.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 9.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On Friday last, a Coroner's inquest was held at Coombarwadda, Mahim, touching the death of a Hindoo lad, aged about ten years, named Govind Narayen, who was subject to epileptic fits and, whilst playing in an oart, fell into a well and was drowned. The jury found that the deceased had met with his death accidentally.

A COURT-MARTIAL at Poona, of which Lieut.-Col. DeMontmorency, of the 59th Regiment, was president, has sentenced Private F. Beatty, 1-8th Regiment, to fifty-six days' imprisonment with hard labour, for riotous conduct in the camp and drawing his bayonet on a private of the 59th Regiment, and this sentence has been confirmed.

INSPECTION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY AT KIRKEE.—Brigadier-General Fuller, Inspector Royal Artillery, has been engaged during the present week in an inspection of all the Artillery, which is to be brought to a conclusion with a review parade of the Horse and Field Artillery this afternoon at half-past four o'clock, on their parade ground at Kirkee.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 9.

THE *Bombay Guardian*, with good reason, attaches little importance to the postscript in the letter of the Arab Governor of Anyayembo, in which that dignitary requested his brother at Zanzibar to forward a box of brandy to present to "the white man." "There are Mussulmans who are fond of brandy, and who do not like to have it known that they disregard the Prophet's prohibition."

FORGING A WILL.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, a Hindoo, named Rama Naron, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained summonses against Jusa Pitha and five others, charging them with having forged the will of one Samut Kissa, with having given false evidence in a judicial proceeding on the Ecclesiastical Side of the High Court, and with conspiracy and abetment thereof.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, Captain Lockie, arrived on Saturday with the following passengers:—
From Hongkong—A native.
From Singapore—Mrs. C. M. Gottlieb.
From Sydney—Mr. Woodward, Mr. Dixon and wife, Mr. Whitehead, and Mr. Travers.
From Melbourne—Mr. Traill.
From Penang—Mr. P. W. Jamieson and native servant (the Company's employés.)

A WHOLESOME WARNING TO BEGGARS.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, a Hindoo beggar was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killen, with "exposing or exhibiting a sore, wound, bodily deformity, or other ailment with the object of exciting charity or obtaining alms." The prisoner admitted the offence, and was sentenced to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.—By a mistake the letter from the Chamber of Commerce to the Select Committee on the Cotton Frauds Bill took the place in the report of last Council meeting that belonged to the petition of Messrs. Kessowjee Naik, Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, and others. *That*, and not any letter from the Chamber, was the petition laid on the Council table.

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Ahmednuggur collectorate, for the fortnight ending 30th September, we learn that the sowing of rubbee had commenced, but was destroyed in places owing to continuous fall of rain, especially in Jamkheir talooka. The khurreef crops were reported to have suffered from excessive rain in the talookas of Koppergaum, Nugger, Jamkheir, and Sheogaon. The state of public health was reported to be good.

A SURVIVING PASSENGER OF THE CARNATIC.—Our friends the Coorgs will doubtless be very glad to hear of Captain R. A. Cole's safety. When the news of the wreck of the Carnatic was received by them, we are informed that they were plunged into the deepest grief at the probability of the death of their Superintendent. He appears to be extremely popular with them, and we expect to hear that when he returns to Mercara he will receive quite an ovation.—*Bangalore Herald*, Oct. 5.

DR. HOWELL.—Among the passengers who arrived by the mail steamer was Dr. Howell, son of Mr. Howell of the Small Cause Court. Dr. Howell, having already passed the examination of Licentiate of Medicine in connection with the Bombay University, went to England about fifteen months ago to compete for an appointment in Her Majesty's Medical Survice. Having passed the examination successfully, he comes out as Assistant Surgeon in H. M.'s Bombay Army.

A TELEGRAPH PEON CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.—Mr. Fleischer, Assistant Superintendent Telegraph Department, appeared on Saturday last before the Chief Magistrate of Police, and laid the following information:—"I am Assistant Superintendent Telegraph Department, Bombay. We had in our establishment a peon named Misree Lall. It was his duty to deliver messages. On the 27th of last month, I am informed that he demanded a fee for delivering a message to a Banyan named Wullubdas Bhugwanjee, residing at Mandvie. I charge him with attempting to obtain a gratification other than legal remuneration for doing an act which it was his duty to do as a public servant, and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law." A warrant was granted as prayed for.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passengers sailed on Saturday by the P. & O. Company's steamer Sumatra, for Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton—Captain and Mrs. Malden.
For Marseilles—Mr. Bannerman, Mr. Durand, Captain Brown, Mr. J. R. Jardine.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.
For Laings, from London.
For Cutta, 1st Madras Native Infantry Company, from Dublin.

IMPORTS OF RICE FROM BURMAH TO BOMBAY.

THE ship Nagpore, with 1,726 tons rice, sailed from Bassein on 1st October for Bombay, and the Kentuckian, with 1,700 tons, left on 16th August. Besides the above ships, the Baron Macaulay and Washington Irving were loading, and would remove together about 2,000 tons rice. The Malta also had arrived, and would load about 750 tons rice. The Camila, 476 tons, was loading gram and wheat. All the above ships are bound for Bombay, and several more are on the way to Rangoon under charter to load back.

A REPLY TO CAPTAIN JOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see by a letter in your journal that Captain Joy contradicts an account of a racing incident at Hyderabad, Deccan, given by you some weeks ago. As the owner of Albemarle I beg to say that your statement was correct. I write, however, principally to tell you that I have requested some of the gentlemen present when the syce was caught by my brother in the act of drugging the horse to forward to me their version of the affair. I hope you will publish this in your next.—Yours, &c.,

ALI ABDOOLA, Owner of Albemarle.
Byculla Commission Stable, 9th October.

THE CARGO OF THE CARNATIC.

THE specie, cargo, and baggage lost in the wreck of the Carnatic (s), sunk near the Gulf of Suez, were chiefly insured at Lloyd's Marine Insurance Companies in the City, and Liverpool Underwriters' Room. The rates paid on the specie, of which there was £38,000, was 6s. 8d. per cent. Since the loss was made known, speculative insurances have been effected on the specie, taking the risks of its being recovered, at 15, 50, and 60 guineas per cent. Divers leave London to-night (17th Sept.) for the wreck for the purpose of recovering it if practicable. The Carnatic steamer was not insured. The Under writers have just sustained another heavy loss by the wreck of the ship Hamilla Mitchell, outward bound to Shanghae from London. With her cargo she is reported to be insured for £140,000, and £50,000 in specie. The Carnatic had on board the India mails only, which left London, viâ Southampton, on 28th August, and viâ Marseilles on 3rd September.—*Shipping Gazette.*

THE CHOLERA IN SIND.

ON 27th September a letter was addressed by the Commissioner in Sind to H. E. the Governor in Council, showing that from 9th to 21st September 252 cholera patients had been admitted to the Civil Hospital at Kotree, of whom 134 had died "The first appearance of the disease in the several districts named," said the Commissioner, "was successfully treated, owing probably to its mild type, but I regret to report that from later information received from Shikarpore and Hyderabad, the malady has assumed a more virulent form; a good deal of rain has, however, since fallen, and it is hoped that this will have the effect of arresting the progress of the disease and promoting its disappearance entirely. One case has been recognized at Kurrachee, but a very slight one. I trust there may be no more. Should, however, other cases appear, every arrangement has been made quickly to obtain knowledge of them and to provide prompt treatment."

THE LOCUST PEST: AN EXODUS FROM MARWAR.

THE following translation of a report, by the Kardar of Chachera to the Political Superintendent of Thurr and Parkur, has been communicated to the Government of Bombay:—

"In reply to your Honor's circular 6431 of 1869, I beg to state that, during my recent visit to Guddra, I met many Marwaree fugitives, who were returning from that country, where they had gone, anticipating rain had fallen. These fugitives were on their way back to Sind. On my asking them why they were again returning to Sind after so much rain had fallen in their country, they said, 'rain had fallen plentifully, but owing to the locusts, which infested the whole of Marwar, the sowkars fear to give us either money or seed to enable us to carry on cultivation. We are obliged, therefore, to return to Sind, where we hope to gain a livelihood.' These fugitives commenced going to Sind from 1st September 1869, and between 500 and 600 have passed through on their way there. At Chachera there are about 80 Marwarree fugitives; of these 35 to 40 are paupers, or totally helpless, and unable to earn their living, whom I provide with subsistence from Government. A few of the remaining number support themselves by selling grass and firewood, while others, not being provided with any employment, are employed by me in bringing sweet earth into the garden, and also water. They are fed at the expense of Government. Even this work they perform with great difficulty, being unaccustomed to it; and furthermore they are so much broken down that to expect any really hard work from them is out of the question."

THE LATE MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I ought to have known by this time that it is f no use entering on a controversy with any "able editor," when he is obstinately wedded to his own view of a matter in dispute. Still one can't help retaliating when one is misrepresented.

You ask, "Will Mr. Taylor kindly point out the rule under which he expels reporters?"—I might as well ask you—"Will you kindly point out the rule under which they are admitted?" Of course there is no rule in either case, but in the latter there is an excellent custom as good as any rule for their being present when public business of any sort is going on, and no one can be better pleased than myself to see reporters presen on such occasions.

I *do* deny that the reporters were excluded from the Chamber meeting while the business for which the meeting was convened was being transacted. Why reporters were absent when, what you call "an animated and pertinent discussion" sometime afterwards took place, was explained in my former letter, and that explanation ought to satisfy any reasonable person.

It is not my business to discuss with you "the animated and pertinent discussion"—or to say more as to the manner in which it arose than has already been done. What I am concerned to do is to repudiate your insinuations that I was rude to your reporter and excluded him when the business of the Chamber meeting was under consideration. J. T.

Bombay, 9th October.

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

		Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Oct.	3rd Sunday.. ...	0 15	0 36	0 59
,,	4th Monday	0 0	0 0	0 23
,,	5th Tuesday ...	0 0	0 0	0 0
,,	6th Wednesday.	0 0	0 15	0 16
,,	7th Thursday ...	0 5	0 0	0 0
,,	8th Friday	0 0	0 0	1 70
,,	9th Saturday ...	0 0	0 0	0 0
For the week		0 20	0 51	0 99
Previously Registered.		115 23	127 5	90 50
Total fall		115 43	127 56	91 49

Comparative statement of the fall of rain at Byculla for the month of July.

Years.	Rain. In. Cts.	Number of Rainy days.
1856	71 08	107
1857	79 23	101
1858	61 90	87
1859	81 84	86
1860	74 65	87
1861	106 08	94
1862	76 56	97
1863	80 33	99
1864	56 08	84
1865	73 65	96
1866	92 39	104
1867	75 64	101
1868	78 35	93
1869	112 21	100

Average 80 inches 12 cents.

Statement of the rain at Byculla for the year 1869.

Months.	In. Cts.	Rainy days.
May	0 0	1
June	29 66	18
July	28 93	29
August	28 67	29
September	24 97	28
Total	112 21	100

N. B.—The total returns are also as closed on the 30th September. October fall 3 inches 22 cents, up to date.

THE DEFICIT AND ITS REMEDY.

WE received on Saturday a copy of the important state papers which have been published at Simla by order of the Government of India in reference to the serious derangement in the finances of the country, and the means it is proposed to adopt to remedy it. The deep interest attaching to these documents, which materially affect the country in a thousand different ways and relate in great part to an increase of the taxation of the country—notably of the Income Tax,—is our reason for devoting so much of our space to them.

DESPATCH TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India,—No. 240, dated Simla, the 20th September 1869.

Referring to our financial despatches, Nos. 63 and 65, dated 15th and 16th March, and to your Grace's despatch in reply, No. 252, dated 29th July, we have the honor to submit to you the accompanying Abstract (A.) of the approximate accounts of the ordinary revenues and charges of the year 1868-69, compared with the estimates of the year, and with the accounts of the year 1867-68.

It is unusual for us to submit our accounts at this season of the year; and we are not yet able to vouch for the minute detailed accuracy of all the figures that we present; but of their substantial correctness we are well assured. The result which they show is so serious that we deem it imperative thus, at the earliest moment, to lay them, in all possible detail, before your Grace.

Your Grace will remember that the Budget Estimate of 1868-69, after re-arrangement in accordance with the principle now finally adopted in respect to the charges for Public Works Extraordinary, showed an expected surplus of £243,550, and that the Regular Estimate showed an expected deficit of £970,471. The actual result is the enormous deficit of £2,273,362; being worse than the Budget Estimate by £2,516,912, and than the Regular Estimate by £1,302,891.

As compared with the Budget Estimate, the actual net receipts are £483,342 better; but the charges are £3,000,254 worse; producing the net deterioration as compared with the estimate, above stated, of £2,516,912. As compared with the Regular Estimate, the revenue is worse by £218,458, and the charges are worse by £1,084,433; aggregating, as just said, a gross falling-off of £1,302,891. The responsibility for this result is thus divided among the great departments of revenue and charge:—

ABSTRACT COMPARISON OF THE ESTIMATES WITH THE ACTUAL ACCOUNTS OF 1868-69.

ACTUALS COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET ESTIMATE.

DEPARTMENTS.	Revenues & Receipts. Better.	Charges. Better.	Charges. Worse.	Net Result. Better.	Net Result. Worse.
	£	£	£	£	£
Civil in India	41,188	...	752,805	...	711,617
Army in India...	409,103	...	84,846	324,257	...
Public Works Ordinary in India (excluding Railways)	24,803	...	841,434	...	816,631
Railways.—(*Note.*—Including land, supervision, loss by exchange, interest, and profit and loss on Calcutta and South-Eastern Line)...	8,248	...	464,893	...	456,645
Home charges (net) ...	...	...	856,276	...	856,276
Total...	483,342	...	3,000,254	...	2,516,912

ACTUALS COMPARED WITH THE REGULAR ESTIMATE.

DEPARTMENTS.	Revenue. Better.	Revenue. Worse.	Charges. Better.	Charges. Worse.	Net Result. Better.	Net Result. Worse.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Civil in India	...	358,912	...	357,485	...	716,397
Army in India ...	272,103	...	...	186,346	85,757	...
Public Works Ordinary in India (excluding Railways)	...	126,697	...	492,004	...	618,701
Railways.—(*Note.*—Including land, supervision, loss by exchange, interest, and profit and loss on Calcutta and South-Eastern Line)	...	4,352	8,487	...	3,535	...
Home charges (net)	...	...	...	57,085	...	57,085
Total ...	...	218,458	...	1,084,433	...	1,392,891

NOTE.—It is to be borne in mind that, for the purposes of this Tables and in the abstracts which accompany this despatch, the Budget of 1868-69 is re-arranged so as to eliminate the otherwise disturbing effect of the change, introduced after Mr. Massey's statement was made, in the system of paying for large non-productive public works. No part of the failure of the estimates can be attributed to that change, or accounted for by it.

It will be observed, at the outset, that the Army is not chargeable with any part of the failure of the estimates. On the contrary, the net out-turn of the Army account is very much better than the Budget Estimate, and decidedly better than the Regular Estimate.

The net Civil charges in India have exceeded both estimates by somewhat over £700,000. The net Public Works expenditure (not including Railways) in India, has exceeded the Budget Estimate by £816,631, and the Regular Estimate by £618,701. The net Home charges have exceeded the Budget Estimate by £856,276, and the Regular Estimate by £57,085. And the net charge on account of Railways has exceeded the Budget by £456,645, but is better than the Regular Estimate by £3,535.

We proceed to notice in detail the more prominent variations from the estimates.

RECEIPTS, 1868-69.

Land Revenue.—The decrease from the Budget Estimate of £538,630 is due to the cause assigned in paragraph 30 of our despatch forwarding the Regular Estimate, viz., adversity of season in Northern India and Madras, in which Provinces the chief failure has occurred. In Bengal Proper, there is an increase of £80,000 due to the re-settlement of Assam. In our Regular Estimate we failed to appreciate the extent of the calamity that had visited the country.

Excise.—The small increase over estimate is satisfactory.

Assessed Taxes.—The Regular Estimate was nearly realised. In the Budget we did not provide sufficiently for the effect of releasing from assessment all incomes not amounting to £50 a year. The tax of 1867-68 included income of £20.

Customs.—The out-turn, showing an excess over estimate of £251,155, is very satisfactory.

Salt.—As already explained in paragraph 34 of our Regular Estimate Despatch, the failure of the estimate by more than £400,000 is due to its having been overlooked that, in Bengal the stock of Government salt was exhausted; and that a large tract of country formerly supplied from Madras would, in consequence of the extension of the Railway from Bombay, draw its supplies thence. It is not yet known why the Bombay Revenue did not expand to the same extent that the Madras revenue contracted, the rate of duty levied being, in effect, the same in both Presidencies.

Opium.—

cash balances in our Indian Treasuries have fallen from £13,770,000 at the close of 1865-66 to £10,360,000 at the close of 1868-69, and, notwithstanding our recent loans of £2,400,000 (or, deducting discount, £2,279,610), are, at this moment, lower than they have been, at this season, for many years. During the same period, our debt has been increased by 6½ millions, of which not more than 3 millions have been spent on reproductive works.

It is this fact,—that we have now to deal with a constantly recurring, and not with a temporary, difficulty,—which renders our present situation so especially serious.

Your Grace has reminded us, in your 52nd paragraph, that successive Secretaries of State have enjoined us so to frame our estimates as to show a probable surplus of from half a million to a million sterling. We entirely agree with your Grace in acknowledging the soundness of this policy. We have no doubt that, excluding charges for extraordinary works provided for by loan, our expenditure in time of peace ought to be so adjusted to our income as to leave an annual estimated surplus or margin of not less than one million.

The necessary conclusion to which we are thus led is that nothing short of a permanent improvement in the balance now subsisting between our annual income and expenditure of at least three millions sterling will suffice to place our finances in a really satisfactory condition. How by reducing our expenditure, and increasing our income, we can best obtain such a result, is the problem that we have now to solve.

We are satisfied that there is only one course which we can properly follow. We must no longer continue to make good the deficit of each succeeding year by adding to the public debt. And we must determine, whatever be the difficulty of the task, that there shall, henceforth, be no room for doubt that, in time of peace, our income will always be in excess of our ordinary expenditure.

This, which, under all circumstances, would be the duty of our Government, is, at the present time, a duty of great and unusual urgency. Our ordinary debt is now more than ninety millions. Our revenues are already liable for meeting the guaranteed interest on a Railway capital of nearly one hundred millions.* We are embarking on a system of borrowing for the construction of Irrigation Works and Railways, under the direct management of the Government, which will add, every year, very large sums to our liabilities. We confidently expect that this system, by means of which we hope to cover India with a net-work of railways and canals, will add immensely to the national wealth, and, ultimately, to the resources of the Government. But, whatever precautions we may take to secure economy of construction, and the good management of these works, and to ensure the early development of the revenues which they will yield, a long time must necessarily elapse, during which the payment of the interest on the loans contracted for these great undertakings, will form a heavy, and, probably, an increasing, burden on the resources of the State.

Under such circumstances, nothing could be more injurious to our credit in the money markets of the world, than that we should borrow money to supply our ordinary expenditure in time of peace.

We think it therefore most necessary that the public, in learning that we have discovered our financial position to be greatly less favourable than we had supposed, shall learn also, by action that cannot be mistaken, that we have not lost a moment in adopting measures of so vigorous and unmistakeable a nature that no room shall remain for doubting that our finances have been placed on a thoroughly, and permanently, sound basis. Nor could anything short of an unreserved statement of the truth justify the stringent and unwelcome measures of economy and of increased taxation, which we shall be forced to take.

We have, therefore, resolved to deal with the case in a complete and uncompromising manner; and we are confident that your Grace will give to our Government the fullest support and encouragement in carrying out the difficult task which we have undertaken. We shall report, without delay to your Grace, the measures which we have already adopted, or which we propose for the future. At present it is sufficient to say that we shall consider that our work has been incompletely performed, unless, by reduction of our expenditure, and increase of our income, we obtain, in the ensuing year, a substantial and permanent surplus of income over our expenditure.

In regard to the current year, we have had to choose between an immediate reduction of expenditure to the greatest possible extent that may still be practicable, and an acquiescence in the necessity of meeting the anticipated deficit by borrowing towards the close of the year.

As your Grace will readily understand after what we have said, we are extremely unwilling to adopt the latter alternative. We have accordingly determined to lose no time in initiating the stringent measures of economy which we propose to adopt. We are sanguine that, even in the present year, they will produce considerable effect. The still more serious and difficult question of the propriety of imposing additional taxation in the course of the current year is also engaging our attention.

That, with your Grace's assistance, we shall be successful in the task that we have undertaken, we have no misgivings. We are confident that very large reductions are feasible in our present expenditure, in many of the chief branches of the administration; and that, if our proposals are acted upon, no long period of time will elapse before our finances are restored to a really healthy state. But we must remind your Grace that there is one essential condition of success which it is beyond our power to command. It is possible that serious opposition may be offered to some of the great measures of economy which it will be our duty to propose, and especially to those measures which will affect the military expenditure of the Government. Your Grace has strongly urged upon us in your Financial Dispatch No. 52, dated 26th January 1869, the necessity of reducing the present enormous charges for the Army. We are fully alive to that necessity, and we are confident that measures may be adopted which, while they lead to an immense saving of money, will not, in the least, diminish our real military strength. Such measures are, however, to a great extent, beyond our control; and, unless we receive the most complete and prompt and vigorous support from Her Majesty's Government in dealing with this part of the questions now at issue, we fear that our efforts to restore the equilibrium of our finances will be ineffectual; or at all events that the difficulties which we have to meet will be enormously increased. Under these circumstances, we earnestly request that we may receive all the assistance which it is in your Grace's power to give to us. We venture to express the confident expectation that, if we receive this assistance, we shall not fail in the serious duty which we have before us.

We have described to your Grace the dangers and difficulties which, in our opinion, surround our present position. We must, however, in conclusion, assure your Grace that, notwithstanding the somewhat gloomy picture which we have been obliged to draw, the general aspect of affairs inspires us with the fullest confidence in the future prosperity of India.

We entertain no apprehension of foreign invasion or domestic disturbance. For all purposes of defence, and for the preservation of peace, our Military and Police organisations are strong and efficient. The splendid revenue of the Empire is contributed by a population which, compared with that of other countries, is lightly taxed. As was proved by the success of our late loan, the credit of India never stood higher. The enriching and civilising effects of the great Railway and Irrigation Works which have, within the last twenty years, been constructed, are beginning to be felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. By the blessing of Providence, with the seasonable and plentiful rainfall of the last few weeks, all danger of famine and of the continuance of the late severe distress, has passed away. The steady rise which has taken place in the value of labour must, ere long, materially increase the wealth and contentment of the people.

With us then it rests, by careful administration and by a strict adherence to those simple rules of prudence and economy which in the conduct of the affairs alike of nations and individuals are indispensable to the attainment of safety and success, to use to the utmost extent, for the benefit of the people, the mighty resources of this great Empire. It is because we believe that a healthy and permanent system of finance lies at the very foundation of real national progress and even safety, that we commend to the most favourable consideration of your Grace the measures which we shall deem it our duty immediately to propose for the speedy attainment of the objects we have described.

ORDER ON THE ABOVE DESPATCH.

Dated 20th September 1869.

Ordered, that a copy of this Despatch be referred to the Home, Foreign, Military, and Public Works Departments, with instructions to consider what reductions and economies are practicable in each Department of the Administration. Whilst every possible economy must be enforced in the Civil and Military Departments, it is essential that in the Public Works Department large savings should be effected immediately.

INCREASE OF THE SALT DUTY.

The 2nd October 1869.

Read again—

Financial despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 240, dated 28th September 1869.

Read also—

The following correspondence regarding an immediate increase of the duty on salt in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies:—

Telegrams—From Govt. of Madras, dated 14th Sept. 1869.

To	,,	,,	15th ,, ,,
From	,,	,,	18th ,, ,,
To	,,	,,	25th ,, ,,
,,	,, of Bombay	,,	28th ,, ,,
From Govt. of Bombay		,,	29th ,, ,,

To Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 30th September 1869.

Letters—From Govt. of Madras, No. 252, dated 17th Sept. 1869.
To Govt. of Bombay ,, 385, ,, 30th ,, ,,

In these papers is recorded the consent of the Governments of Madras and Bombay to the addition of five annas to the duty levied in those Presidencies on salt, as one efficient means of assisting in the restoration of an equilibrium between the Revenues and Charges of the Empire.

The Governor General in Council, being well assured that this additional taxation is needful under the financial condition of the country described in the despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 240, dated 28th September 1869, is pleased to direct that the papers read above for the first and the second time be referred to the Legislative Department, with instructions to that Department to prepare, for the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy, an Ordinance under section 23 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, for the imposition of an additional duty of five annas upon salt in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay (excepting Sindh) until, upon the re-assembly of the Legislative Council, the matter can be submitted regularly for its consideration.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to order that the Legislative Department be instructed to prepare, in communication with the Financial Department, for submission to the Legislative Council on its re-assembly, a Bill for the levy of an additional one per cent. Income Tax for the second half of the current year, making the tax one and a half per centum for the entire financial year ending the 31st March 1869-70.

REDUCTION OF GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.

RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED 2ND OCTOBER 1869.

With reference to the determination arrived at by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, to effect such reductions in the public expenditure as are necessary for meeting the expected deficiency of income for the current financial year, the Governor General in Council now desires to notify to the different Governments and Administrations the share in those reductions which has to be carried out in the Public Works Department.

As regards, in the first place, the general question of Public Works expenditure, a detailed examination into the facts of the case has satisfied the Government of India that it may be possible to effect a permanent and very large diminution in the annual expenditure for this branch of the administration, without causing that permanent interruption in the progress of improvement, which would be greatly to be deprecated; while the urgency of the case demands that the reduction of this class of outlay should be commenced upon at once.

In considering the measures which are thus imposed upon the Government of India by paramount reasons of public economy, it is at the outset necessary to review the general incidence of the Public Works expenditure, so that the grant for the coming and subsequent years may be fixed on a scale which shall be duly proportioned to the public services to be provided for, and at the same time within the limits which a prudent administration of the finances dictates. The estimated expenditure for the current year on ordinary Public Works, excluding all charges for Railways and Irrigation Works, with which it is not proposed to interfere, was £5,064,000. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that it will be practicable to reduce this outlay by about one-fourth, so that the total ordinary grant in future years may be brought to about 3¾ millions sterling. The ordinary grant from the revenues for Irrigation and Railways would be in addition to this sum.

It does not appear practicable to look for any diminution of that part of the expenditure under the heads of Railway and Irrigation, which is charged against the revenues of the year, and is classed as ordinary. With the extraordinary outlay, or that which is met from funds raised by loan, there is no intention of interfering at all. The ordinary Railway expenditure is occasioned by the provision of land for the Guaranteed Companies, by the salaries of the supervising staff of the Consulting Engineer's Department, and by the loss by exchange, none of which items are susceptible of present or arbitrary diminution. The ordinary expenditure under Irrigation is for the maintenance of existing Irrigation Works, and the construction of the works of the class that cannot properly be carried out from borrowed funds. From this head, also, deduction cannot be made. On the contrary, the charge shown in the public accounts for these purposes must increase as new Irrigation Works are brought into operation, or extensions are made, though at the same time a more than equivalent set-off may be looked for from the increase of the revenue obtained by the spread of Irrigation.

The first head under which the expenditure is capable of being reduced is that on Military works and buildings, with which is classed the outlay on Government Dock-yards. The estimate for 1869-70 was £1,800,000. It is proposed for the future to fix the grant for all Military purposes at 1¾ millions. The experience of the last few years shows that the necessary outlay on repairs for this class of work is about one-fourth of a million, so that there will remain about one million for carrying out new works. The reduction in the estimate of 1870-71 on the grant of the current year will be £550,000.

It is, therefore, the intention of the Government of India to fix the Military grant for the present at the sum above-named, and to let it be understood that this may be regarded as the normal expenditure, which the Government of India will sanction year by year until the great works of construction now in hand are completed.

Further, the Government of India entertain hopes that it may yet be found possible, by certain modifications of the designs and arrangements of the barrack and other Military buildings, which have been adopted for general use, to secure in the future increased economy of construction, without sacrificing any substantial advantage. If this expectation be realized, the result will be not only a saving of expense, but even the earlier completion of the work which still has to be executed to place the barrack accommodation of the British force quartered in India on a thoroughly satisfactory basis.

The Governor General in Council has no intention of permitting any diminution of the care required for meeting all really important sanitary conditions, or any reduction of the extent of accommodation that experience shows to be necessary for the true comfort and health of the soldier. But in the light of the knowledge that has now been obtained of the new style of construction, both as regards its financial consequences and its sanitary results, His Excellency in Council has little difficulty in adopting the conclusion, that some costly superfluities may be rejected in the future without any loss of comfort to the soldier, and that by more closely limiting the accommodation to what is really necessary, much economy could be effected, and real convenience in no way sacrificed.

Having these opinions, the Government of India are not without hopes that it may be found that the reduced grant which is proposed for this class of work will in actual efficiency not greatly fall short of the larger sums that have been laid out in past years, and that the final result may be to expedite, and not to delay, the complete housing of the British force in India.

The next main head of expenditure to be dealt with is that of communications and roads. The grant for the present year is £1,236,000. The Governor General in Council considers that henceforth the sum allowed may be reduced to one million, and that eventually a still greater reduction may be found possible.

In determining to enforce economy in this direction, so far as regards the charges to be borne by the Imperial finances, the Government of India have been in no small degree influenced by the conviction that the time has come when a first step must be taken towards transferring a part of the charge for the construction and maintenance of roads in all parts of India from the general revenues to funds locally raised. The Government of India have for some years been satisfied that to attempt to provide and maintain all the roads required for the inter-communications of so vast a territory from the ordinary revenues, would be to enter on an altogether impracticable task. The matter has been before this Government on several occasions since 1862, and the view now taken of it has already received in general terms the approval of the Secretary of State.* It is only by a judicious system of local assessment and control that what is needed can be accomplished, and towards the establishment of such a system the policy of the Government of India will continue to be directed.

The duty of the Central Government in respect to the extension of roads must be distinctly understood to be limited by its means to supply funds from the ordinary revenues, and beyond the amount that can thus be furnished, no claims can be entertained. What money is not forthcoming, it cannot be granted. In fixing for the present one million as a suitable allowance for these purposes, the Governor General in Council has of course had to consider the demands upon the revenues for other objects, and His Excellency in Council is of opinion that no larger grant can possibly be made. It must be borne in mind that in fact the sum paid as interest on the guaranteed Railway capital, amounting to not less than 1¾ millions yearly, is a contribution from the general revenues for the provision of the best possible means of communication, railroads, so that in truth the total annual charge for works of this class will amount, even when diminished as now proposed, to the very large sum of 2¾ millions.

The determination that has been come to that Railways shall be extended as rapidly as the finances will admit, and that the prosecution of irrigation canals shall be pushed on in like manner, will lead to the continued addition of new lines of land and water communication, and as the capital for the construction of these works will be supplied by borrowed money, a heavy charge on account of interest must temporarily fall on the general revenues. Due regard must be had to this fact in reckoning the extent of the assistance which the Government of India is affording to the improvement of the facilities of internal transport. There is of course a natural limit to the power of any Government to develop and stimulate the construction of useful works, and when all the efforts that are now being made for the improvement and extension of railways, roads, navigable canals and rivers, are duly considered, the necessary conclusion must be that the Government of India has not in any way under-valued the importance of such works, or failed to take all measures that could be taken for their being carried out.

The Governor General in Council feels satisfaction in being able to add that the principle of local assessments to provide for road construction and maintenance has already been fully accepted in almost all Provinces of India. In Madras a road cess has been established for some years, and now yields a large income. In Bombay a similar local rate has more recently been generally introduced. The Government of Bengal has just declared its readiness to adopt a like course, and to introduce into its Legislature a Bill for raising a local rate for roads. In the Provinces of Upper India a road-cess has long been levied, though its amount is small, and no doubt inadequate to the wants of the country. The Government of India are satisfied that it will be found possible to give such an expansion to the road cess in these Provinces also as will admit of its providing fairly for all the real wants of the country in excess of what can be met from the grants from the general revenues.

On the whole, the Government of India anticipate that, notwithstanding the proposed present reduction of the Imperial grant for roads, the aggregate outlay for these works will in a very short time not only not be diminished, but be actually increased; and it may reasonably be hoped that progress in its most satisfactory form—that, namely, which depends on local effort and local direction—will be stimulated by the course contemplated, and a great and permanent step made towards pha-

* Extract from Resolution by the Government of India, dated 31st July 1862, para. 38.

"The gradual growth of roads over the British Provinces, leading as it must do of necessity to the application of a constantly increasing sum for their maintenance, will soon demand from the Government of India some arrangement, under which the allotment of the funds available for such purposes may be made in a more systematic manner than at present, and so as to ensure a distribution of the limited sum available from Imperial funds, in a way that shall be equitable to the several Provinces, and at the same time as beneficial as possible to the community at large. The subject is one which will demand mature consideration, but the general direction in which the Government of India is disposed to move has been indicated in the statement made on the publication of the Budget of India for 1862-63, viz., that the Imperial Government should gradually divest itself of the function of supplying either the money or management for the mass of the roads of the country, and that some means of local taxation and administration should be erected to supplement, and perhaps eventually to supersede, the present more centralized system."

Extract from a Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 49, dated 16th December 1862, para. 3.

"One question of more than ordinary moment raised in the Resolution, is that which relates to the relinquishment by Government of the function of supplying either the money or the management for the principal roads of the country, and to the creation of some plan of local taxation and administration which might be substituted for the present more centralized system. This plan will evidently require careful consideration, but if successfully carried out, it could not fail to be productive of immense advantage, both direct and indirect."

* NOTE.—Including the capital not yet paid up.

cing the extension and maintenance of the provincial and district roads of India on a sound basis.

The next head of the Public Works expenditure calling for attention is that for Civil buildings, the estimate for which in the current year is £852,000. The sum to be allowed for the future will have to be reduced to about £600,000. The Government of India have lately had under consideration the heavy demands that arise for the provision of additional or improved accommodation of the various departments of the Civil administration, and fully recognize the multitude of useful objects to be met, and the importance of improving the public buildings of the country, and thus giving additional facilities for improved administration. But the financial necessity of restricting expenditure cannot be set aside, and it becomes unavoidable that the annual expenditure of this description should be limited in amount, and the operation of providing greater or better accommodation for the public establishments spread over a longer period of time.

Contingent on the above reductions of expenditure, it will be proper to reckon on some corresponding diminution of charge under the head of Establishments, which from the current year were estimated to cost £1,057,000. The probable reduction under this head may be taken at about £200,000, leaving the future charge at about £800,000.

For the remaining heads, Miscellaneous, and Tools and Plant, a small reduction may be enforced, so that the charge may be lowered from £138,000, as it now stands, to say £100,000.

The general result of these arrangements will be to fix the Public Works grant for next year as follows:—

	£
Military	1,250,000
Civil Buildings	600,000
Communications	1,000,000
Miscellaneous ... ... }	
Tools and Plant ... ... }	100,000
Establishment	800,000
Total ...	3,750,000

To this may be added £600,000 as in the current year, for agricultural works, and perhaps £200,000 for Railway charges against the revenues, making in all, say, 4½ millions, as the Public Works charge to be borne by the revenues of the year 1870-71, as against 5⅔ millions for the current year, being, as before mentioned, a diminution of 1¼ millions.

If to the outlay provided from the revenues, there be added the sums which it is proposed to lay out from borrowed funds upon new Irrigation Works and Railways, which it is estimated will before long amount to about 4 or 5 millions annually, the total amount directly applied by the Government to Public Works will reach more than 8 millions sterling yearly. Nor does this properly complete the statement of the contributions of the Government of India to works of internal improvement. It has already been noticed that the charge for guaranteed Railway interest is virtually incurred for Public Works. This adds at least 1¾ millions to the effective expenditure of the year, so that in fact not less than 10 millions will be spent from Imperial sources for these objects, even after the reductions determined upon. The Government of India believe it may be affirmed that such a position has scarcely ever before been assumed by any other country in the world.

Having thus explained for general information what is proposed for the coming year, and what may be regarded as the probable future normal outlay on Public Works, the Governor General in Council further desires to announce the reductions which it has been determined to make in the grant of the present year. This reduction is to amount to £792,500, distributed as follows under the main heads of charge before enumerated:—

	£
Military	300,000
Civil Buildings	220,000
Communications	187,000
Miscellaneous	27,500
Repairs	77,000
Establishment	35,000
Total ...	792,500

The quota of this aggregate to be surrendered by each Province will be as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Madras	14
Bombay	12
Bengal	14½
North-Western Provinces	10
Punjab	9½
Central Provinces	7½
British Burmah	1
Oudh	3½
Hyderabad	1
Rajpootana	1
Central India	3½
Coorg	½
Total ...	79½ lakhs.
or	£792,500

In notifying this measure, the Governor General in Council desires to express the great regret felt by His Excellency in Council in making so large a reduction in Public Works expenditure during the present year. His Excellency in Council is sensible of the disappointment which may be caused to the different executive administrations, as well as to the zealous officers of the department, by this check to the progress of the different Public Works under their management, and His Excellency in Council is aware that a sudden reduction in the rate of expenditure, to which all the departmental arrangements have been carefully adapted, must need be attended with great inconvenience, and possibly in some cases with a sacrifice of economy in the first instance; and the different Governments and Administrations may be assured that this measure was not determined upon until the Governor General in Council had fully satisfied himself that it was necessary in the interests of the country, and was calculated to create a less degree of embarrassment, than would be brought about eventually by maintaining the present rate of public expenditure. But this determination having been arrived at, the Government of India rely confidently on the thorough and loyal co-operation of the different Governments and Administrations to give effect to the measure. The Governor General in Council requests that each will at once issue the needful orders for carrying out its share of the reduction to be made during the current year, and will take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that those orders shall be promptly and completely acted on by all concerned.

The distribution of the total reduction to be made in each Province during the current year over the various heads of service is given in the accompanying Table; but this may be regarded merely as a provisional distribution. It will be for each Local Government to arrange the details of the reduction to the best of its judgment, according to the present state and progress of the work in hand, so that it may be attended with as little loss and inconvenience as possible. Under the very exceptional circumstances of the present time, this re-distribution may, if thought essential, extend to the ordinary agricultural grant, which has not been interfered with in the provisional scheme contained in the Statement, excepting in respect to the embankment works of Bengal.

By order of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council,

R. STRACHEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[A table is here given, which we shall publish to-morrow, showing the reductions made in the public works grants of the several provinces of India under the principal budget heads for the year 1869-70. The figures relating to Bombay are as follows:—Military Works, Rs. 4,50,000; Civil Buildings, Rs. 3,25,000; Roads, Rs. 2,00,000; Miscellaneous, Rs. 75,000; (all these being under the heading of "Original Works"); repairs, Rs. 1,00,000; Establishment, Rs. 75,000; grand total of reductions, Rs. 12,25,000. The original grant for this presidency was Rs. 87,00,000; as now reduced it is Rs. 74,75,000.]

AN ORDINANCE TO ENHANCE THE DUTY ON SALT IN THE PRESIDENCIES OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

Whereas the financial condition of British India requires an immediate enhancement of the price of Salt manufactured and sold in the Presidency of Fort St. George and of the duty leviable on Salt manufactured in or imported into the Presidency of Bombay: And whereas, pending the re-assembly in Calcutta of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, it is expedient that such enhancement should be effected by an Ordinance under Section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861;

In exercise of the power conferred upon him by the said section, His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in Act No. XIX of 1856 (to enhance the price of Salt manufactured and sold under the orders of the Government of the Presidency of Fort St. George in Council), section one, and in Act No. VII. of 1861 (to empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of duty leviable on Salt manufactured in or imported into any part of the Presidency of Bombay), section two,

the price to be paid to the Local Government for Salt manufactured and sold under the orders of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George in Council for consumption within the territories subordinate to that Presidency shall be two rupees for every three thousand two hundred tolas weight of Salt;

And an Excise duty of one rupee and thirteen annas per maund shall be levied on Salt manufactured in, and a Customs duty of one rupee and thirteen annas per maund shall be levied on Salt imported either by sea or by land into any part of the Presidency of Bombay.

2. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall affect any duty now leviable on Salt in the Province of Sindh.

3. So far as it relates to the Presidency of Fort St. George, this Ordinance shall be read with and taken as part of Act No. VI. of 1844 (for abolishing the levy of transit or inland customs duties, for revising the duties on imports and exports by sea, and for determining the price at which Salt shall be sold for home consumption within the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George).

MAYO,
Viceroy and Governor General.

Simla, dated 4th Oct. 1869.

BILL TO INCREASE THE INCOME TAX.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

No. 17 OF 1869.

A BILL TO ENHANCE THE DUTIES LEVIABLE UNDER THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT.

1. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of December 1869, and shall continue in force until the 31st day of March 1870.

2. Section six of the Indian Income Tax Act shall, in respect of salaries, pensions and annuities payable on or after the first day of December 1869, be construed as if for the words "one per centum" the words "two and a half per centum" were substituted.

3. Nothing in the last preceding section shall authorise the deduction of duty exceeding two per centum on the aggregate amount of any salaries, annuities or pensions chargeable under Part II. of the said Act for the six months commencing on the first day of Oct. 1869.

4. In addition to the sum of one per centum payable or paid under section ten of the said Act, the Treasurer, Secretary or principal Agent or Manager in India of every Company therein referred to shall on the first day of December 1869 pay to Government one half per centum on the moiety or the whole (as the case may be) of the nett profits of such Company chargeable under the same section.

Every such payment shall be deemed to be a payment required by the said section ten.

5. In addition to the duty leviable or levied on income and profits under Part IV. of the said Act, there shall be levied one moiety of the duty imposed by the said Part on such income or profits, and such moiety shall be payable on the first day of December 1869, and shall be deemed to be duty leviable under the said Part IV.

6. When a notice has been already served under section sixteen of the said Act on a person chargeable with additional duty under the last preceding section, a supplementary notice shall be served upon him; and the provisions as to notices and receipts contained in the said Act shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply respectively to such supplementary notices and to receipts granted for payments in pursuance thereof.

7. No person shall be entitled, in respect only of the additional duty with which he is assessed under this Act, to apply by petition under section nineteen of the Indian Income Tax Act.

8. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the Indian Income Tax Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The rivision which has lately been made of the Estimates for the current year 1869-70, shows that the financial position of the Government of India is less favourable than was anticipated when the Budget Estimate was framed in March last; and it is clear that, unless remedial measures are at once adopted, the year will close with a serious deficit.

The reasons which have led the Government of India to this conclusion, have been given in detail in the despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 240, dated the 20th September 1869, which is now before the Public; and the Government has declared its determination to take immediate measures for placing the finances of the Empire on a thoroughly sound basis.

With the consent of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, an increase has been ordered in the duties levied on salt in those Presidencies; and it is now proposed to make an increase for the remainder of the year in the rate at which the Income Tax is levied under Act IX. of 1869.

The present Bill proposes to increase the rate of Income Tax, for the second six months of the current financial year, from one to two per cent. The payment for the whole year will, therefore, be at the rate of one and a half instead of one per cent.

The alteration in the law can hardly come into full effect before the 1st December next. In the case of salaries, annuities, and pensions assessable under Part II. of the Indian Income Tax Act, it is therefore proposed that the additional amount of duty shall be obtained by declaring that such salaries, annuities, or pensions becoming payable after the 30th November 1869, shall be subject, during the last four months of the current year, to a deduction of two and a half per cent. The total payment for the year will thus be raised to one and a half per cent.

Companies assessable under Part III. of the Act will be called on to pay, on the 1st December 1869, an additional sum equal to one half of the duty already assessed or assessable.

In the case of all other incomes assessable under Part IV. of the Act, the additional duty will be equal to one half the amount assessed or assessable under Schedule A of the Act. No further alterations in the existing system of taxation are contemplated by the Government during the present financial year.

The provisions of the present Bill will only have effect up to the end of the current financial year, when the financial position of the Government will necessarily be again brought under consideration.

The measures which have now been announced by the Government are designed solely to meet, as far as may be practicable, the deficit which we must anticipate for the present year.

Having thus stated the objects and reasons of this Bill,—which, although of a temporary character, indicates, nevertheless, the determination of the Government to place the finances in a condition which shall preclude the probability of future deficits and the necessity for incurring debt to meet the ordinary charges of the year,—it is proper to notice the fact that much greater efforts must have been made, and more serious burdens must have been imposed on the public, but for the resolute determination of the Government to enforce economy in all departments of the administration.

In the Public Works Department, orders have already been issued, and are now before the public, the object of which is to reduce expenditure, during the remainder of the current year, to the extent of nearly £800,000.

In the Civil Depattments, measures of economy are under consideration, and it is hoped that important reductions of expenditure will be found practicable, without any interference with the discharge of those great duties which we owe to the people of India.

In the Military Department, propositions for largely reducing the present expenditure have been submitted to Her Majesty's Government. It will be evident that questions affecting the organisation of the Army cannot be dealt with by the Government of India alone. It is confidently believed that it will be possible to effect a large reduction of Military expenditure without diminishing the actual numbers of the British Army in India, or in any way impairing our real military strength.

JOHN STRACHEY.

Simla, the 2nd October 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.
A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.
WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.
LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.
"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are presently similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Cilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of Mr. Mowat, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastiles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

BANKS.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,00
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Dunnanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingtone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai.	Foochow.	Calcutta.
Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.

London.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafs payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months	6 per cent per annum.
6 ,, ...	5 do. do.
4 ,, ...	3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 27th September, 1869. Agent in Bombay.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention